# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 132. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## SECOND EDITION

## WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

### Prussian Military Movements.

### French Towns Recaptured.

### Bombardment of Belfort.

### TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

### The Opening of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Losses in the Recent Operations.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris from Nov. 30 to December 2 are estimated at about 1800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces, the 104th, 106th, 107th, and 108th, lost fifteen officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The total number of French prisoners taken was about three thousand.

**All Quiet at Paris.**

Advices from Paris have been received up to a late hour on Sunday night. There had been no further attempt to force the Prussian lines.

**The Affair at Vincennes.**

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5—Evening.—The French before Vincennes have been reinforced. In the fight of Friday General Treskow's Division took from the French seven guns. They also captured eighteen hundred prisoners, including one general and two other officers.

**Fighting by Garibaldi's Army.**

LYONS, Dec. 3.—Fighting occurred all day on Saturday between General Garibaldi's forces and those of the Prussians under General Werder, between the villages of Autun, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire, and Arnay-le-Duc, in the Department of Cote d'Or. The French were successful, and General Cremer is now actively pursuing the flying Prussians.

**The Prussians Moving on Rheims.**

LILLE, Dec. 4—Evening.—The Prussian army operating in the north of France is retreating towards Rheims.

**Towns Recaptured from the French.**

TOURS, Dec. 4.—On Friday the Prussians recaptured from the French the following places: —Ferminieres, Guilloaville, Neuville, and Villepain. It is reported there was heavy fighting all along the line yesterday.

**The Pontifical Zouaves**

were terribly cut up. They lost three-quarters of a battalion. Charette, their commander, was wounded.

**Bombardment of Belfort.**

LONDON, Dec. 5. — Advices from Belfort have been received up to Saturday afternoon. The Germans had opened the bombardment.

**Fighting Near Versailles.**

VERSAILLES, Dec. 4.—Yesterday Prince Frederick Charles, with the 3d and 9th Corps, drove the enemy near Chevilly and Chiller into the forest of Orleans, capturing two cannon.

**The French People Encouraged.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Special French despatches to the *Times* and *Telegraph* this morning show that the people are more encouraged and better assured than ever before, although in the midst of almost crushing misfortunes. The republicans are waging a desperate struggle for life and liberty.

Tours advices declare that the Parisians are successfully holding their own, and that the movement of Palladines continues.

**General Ducrot**

was not driven from the field on Thursday. On the contrary, his army have gained an important threatening position on the east bank of the Marne.

**The Spanish Crown.**

FLORENCE, Dec. 5.—The Duke of Aosta has officially notified the deputation of the Spanish Cortes of his acceptance of the Spanish crown, and he will probably accompany the deputation to Madrid.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, Dec. 5—11·30 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88¼; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks firmer; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—11 30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull and irregular; middling uplands, 8¾@9d.; middling Orleans, 9¼@9¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Strange Disease in Illinois.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The city of Elgin, Illinois, is greatly excited by the appearance of a strange disease. The physicians believe that they have discovered a new kind of human parasite which caused the death of a woman named Ives.

**Flour Mill Burned.**

The flour mill of Voorhees & Co., at Rickofoo, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6500.

**Lynch Law in Colorado.**

Three stock thieves, named Frank Cleveland, Sam. Madison, and Jack Mason, were captured at Round Hill, Douglas county, Colorado, on Tuesday last, and tried by a Vigilance Committee, to whom they made a full confession, and hanged on Thursday. Their confession implicated a number of others.

**The Longworth Murder Case.**

In the case of Longworth and his son, who have been on trial at Ottawa, Illinois, for the murder of Robinson, the jury on Saturday morning rendered a verdict finding William Longworth guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The son was found not guilty. The counsel for the defense moved for a new trial.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Shocking Murder of an Old Man.**

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 5.—Benjamin Howard, aged eighty-two years, was found murdered on Saturday morning near his dwelling, three miles from Westport. He was shot through his body, and his head and right leg were cut off with an axe. He lived alone, and an attempt had apparently been made to bury the body, which was found in the woods. There is no clue to the murderer.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Official Vote.**

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The official vote for Governor will be declared by the State canvassers as follows:—Hoffman, 399,532; Woodford, 366,436; Graham (Labor Reform), 1907; scattering, blank, and defective, 1895. Total vote, 771,229.

### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate was called to order at noon by the Vice-President, in the presence of a very large audience. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats. The usual committee was appointed to act with the committee from the House, to inform the President of the readiness of the Senate to transact business.

After a prayer by the chaplain, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, including bills by Messrs. Cole and Casserly to abolish the income tax, and a resolution by Mr. Sumner to "A bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of the national banks, and to promote the return to specie payments." All these bills and resolutions were laid on the table, awaiting the formtion of committees.

The credentials of William Windom, Senator elect from Minnesota, in place of Hon. D. S. Norton, deceased, were presented by his colleague, Mr. Ramsey, and read, when Mr. Windom was qualified and took his seat for the unexpired term.

Resolutions and bills as follows were introduced and laid upon the table until after the organization of the standing committees:—

By Mr. Edmunds, a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature urging the payment of the balance of war claims due that State from the General Government.

**House of Representatives.**

The opening of the third session of the Forty first Congress was attended with the usual pleasant greetings between the members, but very few had arrived in the city up to Saturday morning, and consequently there had been little chance for the interchange of friendly inquiries and assurances until 124 members met each other on the floor and in the corridors of the House.

The results of the recent elections furnished the principal topic of conversation, of congratulation on the success of the few and of regret on the defeat of the many. The morning was as warm and balmy as if the month had been September and not December, and therefore the residents and visitors of Washington turned out in great numbers to witness the opening of the session.

The galleries and corridors of the House were crowded with spectators.

The House was called to order at noon by Speaker Blaine, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler. The roll of members was then called.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 15½c.; low middlings, 14½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat more active, but prices entirely unchanged. Corn firm and steady; white, 72c.; yellow, 73@74c. Oats lower at 48@50c. Rye unchanged. Provisions neglected and unsettled, and no demand and very little stock. Whisky firm at 89@90c.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

*Court of Common Pleas.*

**The New Judges.**

This morning Judges Paxson and Finletter were upon the bench, with President Judge Allison and Judge Peirce. Their commissions were read by the crier, Mr. Hancock, and the oaths of office were administered by Judge Allison, all the judges and members of the bar standing during the ceremony. The Judges then repaired to the Common Pleas, where the commissions were read.

*District Court.*

Judge Lynd was installed in the office of Associate Justice of this Court, the oath being administered by President Judge Hare.

**Sheriff.**

The commission of Sheriff Leeds was also read in all the Courts.

**School Controllers.**

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Court School Controllers from January 1 for three years:—

Thirteenth Ward—John B. Green.
Fifteenth Ward—John J. Hartman.
Sixteenth Ward—Wm. J. Gillingham.
Twentieth Ward—R. J. Lehman.
Twenty-eighth Ward—C. F. Abbott.

**Auditors Appointed.**

*Orphans' Court.*

Egbert K. Nichols, Esq., auditor of the estate of Sarah Kirk, deceased.

S. Henry Norris, Esq., to audit the accounts of Frederick Steeb and Josiah Whittaker, executors of the will of Thomas H. Malden.

B. Sharkey, Esq., to audit the accounts of John Steen, administrator of the estate of Alexander Smith, deceased.

Christopher Stuart Patterson, Esq., to audit and adjust the account of George Mann and Isaac Mann, executors of John Mann, deceased.

John B. Colahan, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Bernard McCane, executor of the last will of Dr. John Conrey, deceased.

Thomas J. Barger, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of the executors of the will of Samuel Martin, deceased, as filed by William H. Phelan, surviving executor.

George Junkin to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of Samuel Rittenhouse, Lavinia R. Henderson, and Susan R. Stephens, executors of the last will of John Rittenhouse.

William Badger, Esq., to settle, audit, and adjust the account of Jonathan Bonsall, executor of the estate of Mary Thawley, deceased.

Aaron Thompson, Esq., to settle, adjust, and distribute the account of James Heddies, an executor of the estate of Thomas Heddieson, deceased.

P. T. Ransford, Esq., auditor of the account of George Grant, deceased, late administrator of the estate of James McClintock, deceased.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870.

The money market to-day is quite easy, with a slight falling off in the demand for call loans both at the banks and outside, and rates are weak. We quote at 5@6 per cent. according to collaterals. There is really little or nothing doing in discounts at present, but towards the middle of the month there will be the usual active demand preparatory to the Christmas holidays, which will keep the money current rapid until after the opening of the new year. Rates continue at 7@9 per cent. outside the banks.

The gold market is comparatively quiet and very steady, the entire range of premiums up to noon being from 111¼@111⅜.

Government bonds are quiet, but prices are ⅛ higher than at the close on Saturday.

Stocks sold very largely at a general allowance. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 104¾, and 2d do. at 105@105½. City 6, new, were taken at 99¾, and Lehigh Gold Loan in 500s at 90¼.

Reading Railroad sold at 50·94@51; Pennsylvania at 61¾@62, Camden and Amboy at 117¼@117½, and Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 46¼. 37¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26½.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

**FIRST BOARD.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $1000 Pa 6s 1 se....104¾ | 74 sh Penna R..ls. 62 |
| $300 Pa 6s, 2d se...105 | 25 do.......c. 61¾ |
| $4000 do.........105 | 416 do.......ls. 62 |
| $6000 do......ls.105¼ | 100 do......b5. 62 |
| $500 do.........105¾ | 88 do........ 62 |
| $100 City 6s, New. | 180 do......b5. 62 |
| d bill.. 99¾ | 125 sh Reading R... 51 |
| $500 W Jersey R 6s 91½ | 100 do ....&in.50·94 |
| $000 W Jer 7s...ls. 96½ | 200 do ....c.ls.50·94 |
| 100 sh Leh Nav St.. | 4 do........ 51 |
| b5wn&i.... 34¾ | 100 do......b3. 51 |
| 300 do.ls.b5&i. 34¾ | 100 do......b5. 51 |
| 500 do.......ls. 34¾ | 200 do......s5. 51 |
| 100 do.......c. 34¾ | 100 do.......c. 51 |
| 100 do. b5&in. 34¾ | 400 do......ls. 51 |
| 100 do.......e. 34¾ | 25 do........ 51 |
| 100 do........ 34¾ | 100 do....s5&i. 51 |
| 200 do...ls.b5. 34¾ | 5 do........ 51 |
| 100 do.....s60. 34¾ | 3 sh Phila Bk.....158 |
| 100 do......... 34¾ | 4 sh Cam & Am R.117¼ |
| 50 do......... 34¾ | 110 do......ls.117¼ |
| 100 do.......b5. 34¾ | 30 sh Empire Tr.... 56 |
| 100 do...s30wn. 34¾ | 100 sh Lit Sch R.ls. |
| 500 do.....s30. 34¾ | b5..... 44½ |
| 100 do.....b30. 34¾ | 10 sh Leh Val..ls. 60¾ |
| 100 do......s30. 34¾ | 37 sh O C & A R.ls. 46¼ |
| 100 do.....b60. 34¾ | 200 sh Sch Nv....c. 7¾ |
| 100 do......... 34½ | 100 do.......... 7¾ |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; do. 1862, 107¾@107⅞; do. 1864, 106½@106⅞; do. 1865, 106½@107; do. 1865, new, 109@109¼; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109½; do. 1868, do. 109½@110; 10-40s, 106½@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111; Gold, 111@111¼; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 705@715.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@107⅞; do. 1864, 106¾@107; do. 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 1865, 109¼@109½; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109⅞; 5s, 10-40, 106½@106⅞; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅝@111¼. Gold, 111¼@111⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M.........111¼ | 11·25 A. M.........111¼ |
| 10·08 " .........111¼ | 11·42 " .........111¼ |
| 10·10 " .........111¼ | 11·48 " .........111¼ |
| 10·20 " .........111¼ | 11·55 " .........111¼ |
| 10·33 " .........111⅜ | 12·05 P. M.........111¼ |
| 10·50 " .........111¼ | 12·10 " .........111¼ |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 5.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and 125 bushels sold at 10½c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2@2·10.

The Flour market is exceedingly flat, and prices favor buyers. There is very little demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much doing in Wheat, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·40@1·42 for Indiana red; $1·43@1·47 for Indiana and other Western amber; $1·50@1·60 for white. Rye may be quoted at 93@94c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 80@84c. for Delaware. Corn is dull at former rates. Sales of old yellow at 83c.; and 4000 bushels new do. at 74@75c. for prime dry and 70@72c. for damp. Oats command full prices. Sales of white Western and Pennsylvania at 53@56c., and Delaware at 52@54c. 7000 bushels two-rowed New York Barley sold at 82½c.

Whisky is firmer, and 2000 bushels Western iron-bound sold at 90@91c.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 5.—There is no new feature to record in the market for Beef Cattle, the demand still being limited and confined to the better descriptions at about last week's figures. A few extra were taken at 9½c. We quote choice at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 6½@8c.; and common at 4½@5½c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 2430 head.

Head.
87 Owen Smith, Kentucky, 6½@9.
50 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6½@7½.
63 Dennis Smyth, Western Pennsylvania, 5@8.
75 James Christy, Virginia, 6½@8½.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6½@8.
126 P. McFillen, Western, 7@8¾.
89 P. Hathaway, Western, 7@9.
98 James Shill, Western, 7@8.
36 B. F. McFillen, Western, 6½@8¼.
100 James McFillen, do. 7@8½.
70 E. S. McFillen, do., 7½@8¾.
125 Ullman & Bachman, West. Pa., 7½@9¼.
287 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 5½@9.
88 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@8½.
80 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6½@7½.
36 H. Chain, Virginia, 6@7½.
15 Joseph Chain, West Virginia, 5½@6½.
94 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8.
76 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 6½@8.
100 Hope & Co., 5½@8½.
58 H. Frank, 6½@7½.
30 James Clemsen, 6¼@7½.
24 A. Kemble, Chester co., 7@7½.
25 L. Horne, Maryland, 5@7.
20 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8.
120 John McArdle, Western, 6@8½.
80 R. Maynes, do., 6½@7½.
39 E. & L. Chandler, Chester co., 7@8½.
40 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@8.
60 James Aull, Western, 5@8.

In cows and calves there is considerable activity at previously quoted rates. Sales of 200 head at $45@70 for Springers, and $50@80 for cows and calves.

Sheep have advanced, and meet a fair demand at 5@6c. per lb. gross. Receipts at the different yards 16,000 head. Hogs are held firmly, but buyers hold off in the hope of lower prices. Sales at $9@9·50 per 100 lbs. nett for corn fed. Receipts at the different yards 3300 head.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

*(By Telegraph.)*

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. — Arrived, steamship Agamemnon, from Rio Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........DECEMBER 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........47 | 11 A. M.......54 | 2 P. M.......59

**CLEARED THIS MORNING.**

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Nor. bark Catharina, Stuhr, Belfast, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr E. W. Godfrey, Lopez, Port Elizabeth, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, Providence, do.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

**ARRIVED THIS MORNING.**

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Arg. bark Lola, Merrill, from Montevideo, Aug. 22, via Charleston Nov. 26, with iron to order.

Schr Virginia, Small, 12 days from Hillsborough, N. S., with rock plaster to Souder & Adams.

Schr J. N. Bitting, Henry, 3 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Iris, Reaverson, 2 days fm Brightsville, with bark to John L. Redner.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 2 days from Odessa, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr A. Wooley, King, from Gloucester, Mass., with mdse.

Schr Adelia Kelley, Young, from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.

Schr M. H. Wescott, Gandy, from Boston, with mdse. to Seltzer & Bro.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, from Bucksville, S.C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, from Middletown, Conn., with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr A. McGahan, Call, from Rockland, Me., with granite to Young & Co.

Schr Alice B. Kelley, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.

Schr Telegraph, Baker, from Wellfleet, with mdse.

Schr George G. Baker, Rocap, from Cohansey.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ N. G. bark Lucy and Paul, Scheel, arrived yesterday from London, reports:—Left London Aug. 6; remained at Gravesend 8 days; had northeasterly winds up to Yarmouth Roads, where she anchored, trying three times to leave, but being compelled to put back to the roads owing to contrary winds; started on the 6th of September; passed Pentland Frith 22d of Sept., when she encountered a heavy gale from the S. W. to W.; on the 30th of Sept. saw a dismasted, timber-laden, and abandoned bark, apparently a Norwegian; on the 4th of Nov. had a heavy gale, changing from S. to N. W., with a heavy sea, losing bulwark and boats; another S. E. gale on the 22d Nov., under the American coast; took a Delaware pilot Nov. 27.

☞ Arrival of ship Eliza McLaughlin, from Antwerp, on Saturday, was premature.

## THIRD EDITION

# THE MESSAGE

### Its Full Text.

### State of the Country.

### AFFAIRS AT HOME.

### Relations Abroad.

### The Alabama Claims.

### The Policy of Grant.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following is the message of the President:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have through a kind Providence been blessed with abundant crops and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored.

It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction with an acquiesence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union. The pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution, which have been made necessary by a great Rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war. Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection.

This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony-Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant severe labor as well as the exercise of patience produce a good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris and that people of France had acquiesced in the change the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize and to der my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynasty traditions of Erope appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of European powers in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with the European powers. I ascertained, informally and unofficially, that the Government of North Germany was then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerants, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of the government, to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent in view of the number of persrns of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. This proclamation was followed by others, as circumstances seem to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests of close confinement, and of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgent, and of summary embargo of them, and their properties and sequestration of their resources by executive warrant. Such proceedings, so far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the promises of the Treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish Government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs, that power was found to be withdrawn, "in view," as it was said, "of the favorable situation in which Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the Executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened and still pending the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every national fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which, at one time, threatened seriously to effect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claims of the owners of the "Aspinwall" for the illegal seizure and detention of the vessel was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States, for the owners, of the sum of $19,702·50 in gold. Another and long-pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship "Canada," has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States to the decision of Mr. Edward Thornton, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and evidence submitted by the two governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of $100,740·09 in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial Government.

These recent examples show that the terms which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly pass by without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress, and invite its action on the subject.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the executive department of the government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured or other measures could be adopted toward compassing its objects. The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this Continent may see in this fact a new proof our sincere interest in their welfare, of our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and of preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is probably not far distant when in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama. During last session of Congress a treaty for annexation of the Republic of San Domingo the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds of the vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification.

Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the Island of San Domingo a free port will be negotiated for by European nations.

In the bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of our rejecting so great a prize. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury, the people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition and must look for outside support, they earn the protection of our free institutions and our laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position; it commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the isthmus transit of commerce; it possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands. its possession by us will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of rendezvous upon our very coast. At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, is cut in two by the Bahamas and Antilles twice. We must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of Northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools, and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of the articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherance to the Monroe doctrine; it is a measure of national protection; it is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from West to East by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is find a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence of industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to sum among nations in view of the importance of this question. I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo, for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropiation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined either by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages—I might almost say calamities—to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved. It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government, in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed, the expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing.

The policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad; for this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American republics, and others are in progress. The sense of Congress is desired, as early as may be convenient, upon the proceedings of the Commission of Claims against Venezuela, as communicated in my messages of March, 16, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject. The massacre of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establith such a supposition, but shows a complicity between the local authorities and the mob. The government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfil its treaty obligations, so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that if this contest extended to Chinese waters it would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all foreigners and restore Mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and Northern Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the east, when they were temporarily suspended by act of the Concordat, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans. Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts for the suppression of the slave trade have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets. The ratification of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long-standing dispute between the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly-received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place, is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true positions of the forty-ninth parallel; that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave part of Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and did consent to that British occupation of the fort of Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments, and I submit therewith estimates of expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustmrnt of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that government during the Rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's Government was guilty of any negligence, or did or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has just complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of these several claims on notice to the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that whenever her Majesty's government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations. The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fisherman of the United States, during the past season, has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with their subjects

The right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined in the waters not included in the limits named in the convention, within three miles of parts of the British coast, it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain, the Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole as a share of its jurisdiction or control of these inshore fishing grounds to the colonial authority, known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi independent, but but irresponsible agent, has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way; vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States with a view to political effect upon this government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, into port to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors without a licence, or after the expiration of the period named in the last licence granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackel, &c., &c., shall be forfieted.

It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British prossessions in North America except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing food and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom houses, or to trade there except in the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flrg of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the cloim is founded on an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by her Majesty's government. During the conferences which preceded the negotiations of the Convention of 1818, the British commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of his Britanic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use, and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in said fishing to have on board any goods, wares or merchandize whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated, with her cargo. This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article one, as it stands in the convention, was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible. Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to defeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the oppression of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of our ports on those waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with The Atlantic would be in foreign hands. Their vessels on transatlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams Mr. Clay answerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna, in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations, showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen that the inhabitants of a

*Continued on the Eighth Page.*

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

### PERILS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

*From the Harrisburg State Journal.*

We are not of those who regard the mission of the Republican party as fulfilled; nor do we accept the theory that it must resort to hollow, clap-trap expedients. But two years ago it developed its greatest strength, and called General Grant to the Presidency by the largest popular vote ever polled for a national candidate. It had selected its standard-bearer with great unanimity, and the wisdom of that choice has not been questioned. He had given the country what it needed most in its sorest trial—complete victory to the Union armies, and he was hailed as the great captain of the age. In the civil convulsions which followed civil strife, he had always been wise in council and patriotic in his actions, and his election to the first civil honor of the Government was regarded as alike a national necessity and a just recognition of the public services of General Grant. He had ended war by victory, and he was selected to heal the ghastly wounds of fraternal estrangement by a wise and generous administration of the laws. The warrior was demanded as the pacificator, and when his election was attained, the country felt assured of peace and prosperity.

Nor has President Grant failed in giving to the nation the great results sought for by his election. The people desired successful reconstruction, established public credit, honesty and strict accountability in officials, and peace. All these great blessings have been attained, and the substantial fruits of his election have been gathered in their fullness. Repudiation is a discarded heresy, without defenders. Reconstruction is complete—marred somewhat by the natural results of perpetuated hate for the Government, but, nevertheless, it is an accomplished fact, and will correct its own informalities. The revenue has been honestly collected, and it has been as honestly applied, as is evidenced in the rapid reduction of the public debt, and there is peace throughout the land.

With such a record for the Republican administration, it seems anomalous to record Democratic triumphs such as the elections of 1870 have given us. Two-thirds of the Republican majority in Congress is lost, and enough of the States which voted for Grant, in 1868, to change the electoral college to a Democratic majority, have apparently condemned the President. It is idle to impute these disasters to local causes. The immediate issues may have been more or less local in their character, but if the administration was as strong as it should be, and, as from its public record, it deserves to be, local causes could not disintegrate the friends of the President and reverse Congressional districts by platoons, and States, in every section of the Union. The sycophants, who ever swarm around power, are ever ready to explain that defeat means victory; but the independent Republican press and independent statesmen accept the plain teachings of stubborn results, and seek for the evil and the remedy.

That the Republican party is wanting in harmony of organization and unity of purpose to an alarming degree, is a truth too palpable not to be appreciated by the administration and its sincere friends. Such journals as the New York *Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *Telegraph*, the Pittsburg *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune* and *Republican*, the St. Louis *Democrat*, and scores of other able Republican papers of lesser note, have criticized the policy of the President with great rigor, and clearly foreshadowed the discomfiture the party has suffered. A number of the leading statesmen who supported the election of President Grant have taken issue with him on vital questions of political policy. Senators Sumner and Ferry, of New England; Fenton, of New York; Trumbull, Carpenter, and Schurz, of the West, and others less conspicuous in the first council of the nation have not concealed their disapproval of administration measures, and given the moral force of their great names to widen and deepen the discord that now prevails in the ranks of the administration party.

On all sides the perils seem to be recognized. Butler, the special champion of the administration in the House, comes before the country with a confession that the great purposes of the Republican party have been accomplished, and a demand that it shall descend to mere political expedients, without regard to past achievements, and make causeless war, if necessary, to carry popular elections; and the mousing politicians, who have been flung into place by accident, or even less creditably, crowd the halls of the White House and demand public plunder as the price of Republican success. It were needless to say that both are unprincipled, and the worst foes of the Republican organization. Butler's war policy would consign the party to a dishonored tomb. He forgets that he is not now addressing himself to the Democracy; but to an organization of independent free-thinkers, who will not purchase political success at the cost of national honor or national peace; and the petty, venal politicians, who hope to disgrace the administration by prostituting its power, could not redeem the disasters if they would, and they would not do so if they could profit more by the utter destruction of the party.

The men who have the confidence of the people, and who could be potential in restoring harmony in the party and preparing it for future triumphs, are not the men who rush unbidden to advise with power. They do not crowd the White House and the departments to procure contracts and appointments, nor do they rush into the public prints to assume the *role* of leadership. The statesmen and the non-office-hunting leaders of the Republican party are the men in whom the people confide, and they have been but little known, and less felt, in the counsels which dictated the political policy of the administration. In a single sentence, the misfortunes of the Republican party may be thus summed up, and we have good reason to believe that no one now has a better appreciation of the truth of it than President Grant himself. He has the power, and he alone has the power, to restore the party to unity and success, and he must know that he cannot do it with the ablest and most disinterested Senators, Congressmen, and presses of the party arrayed against him. They do not demand honors or plunder—they can maintain themselves without either; but they do demand a just respect for themselves and for the upright and independent masses they represent, and no administration can sustain itself that is not sustained by them.

We are gratified to know that a more vigorous and acceptable political policy is about to be inaugurated by the President. If he shall carry it out in the manner he is now aiming to do it, he will necessarily offend the petty traders in politics, but the great leaders of the people, and the people themselves, will rally to the support of the patriotic President of their choice, and make his re-election in 1872 as decisive as was his triumph in 1868.

### THE PARTIES.

*From Harper's Weekly.*

Those who speculate upon the formation of a new party, or gravely propose it, seem to suppose that a great party is organized as a corporation is chartered. But that does not seem to us to be the way in which a party arises. In our own history party divisions began during the administration of Washington, and the Federal and the National Republican parties continued until the former disappeared, leaving, in the Monroe era of good feeling, no immediate successor. The next great party division was that of the Whigs and the Democrats. It turned philosophically upon the question of the functions of government, and practically upon the just and constitutional policy in regard to internal improvements, a national bank, tariffs, etc. The Whigs contended for a liberal, fostering, protecting, and developing Government. The Democrats declared that it was by the enterprise of the people, and not by the action of the Government, that the ends sought were to be obtained. But gradually the increase of slavery, and the development by machinery of the products of slave labor, made slavery the controlling element in politics. The intensity of the moral agitation of the subject, with the fanaticism of the slave interest, which used the Government for its own purposes, and absolutely denominated the Democratic party, with which it allied itself, and, upon the other hand, the economic sagacity which perceived the material impolicy of slavery, all concentrated political interest upon the subject.

The Democratic party made an abject alliance with slavery. Its policy proceeded entirely from the slave leaders, and their purpose was made evident—had it been doubted—by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Whig party, unwilling to take any position upon the one absorbing and paramount question of the time, was virtually annihilated in 1852, and the new party division of Republicans and Democrats appeared, which still continues. But does it seem to any one who speaks of a new party that the organization which to-day controls the administration, and holds a great majority of the States, and which at the intermediate election, when every administration party is weakest, has carried forty or fifty majority in Congress, is in the condition of the Federal party or the Whig party when they were superseded? The war of 1812 finally destroyed the Federal party, and the slavery question, which was supreme, and which it evaded, destroyed the Whig party in 1852. What issue is there to-day so overshadowing and absorbing that it will probably and properly overthrow the Republican party? If the Republican revenue reformers, as we have said, should desert in a body to the Democratic party, they might do a great deal of mischief. But they will not do it. That reform is an important question; but in the first place it is not paramount to all others, and in the second, if it were, it is by no means evident that the reform is more practicable under Democratic ascendency.

There will be no new party until there is a general feeling that the policy which is essential for the national welfare is more probable with a Democratic than a Republican administration. And that feeling does not exist. Those who hope for a reform of the civil service, for revenue reform, for a wise foreign policy, for maintenance of the settlements of the Union, for honest and economical administration, and for reform of electoral corruption, do not expect them from the Democratic party. But they do expect them from the Republican party, and they expect them because they are harmonious with the principles, the spirit, and the composition of that party. Some Republicans will, of course, leave the party. Mr. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, who has been a faithful Republican hitherto, designs, if we read his late serenade speech correctly, to act with the Democratic party hereafter. But Senator Schurz, his coadjutor in the late election, has expressed no such intention. Mr. Brown sees that he has brought the Democratic party into power in his State, and he naturally wishes to make the best of the situation. But Mr. Schurz declines to believe that there are not great national issues upon which he must be a Republican. There are many revenue reformers in New England also, and a strong party for the civil service reform, but they act within and not without the Republican lines.

The Chicago *Tribune*, therefore, seems to us mistaken in supposing that there can be "a reconstruction and reorganization of parties"—in other words, a new party; and when it speaks, among others, of Mr. Garrison, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. Sumner as favoring such an attempt, we are very sure that it is mistaken. Mr. Schurz and Mr. Sumner at least, have distinctly denied sympathy with any effort to destroy the Republican party. Upon some questions they differ with the President, but they do not allow their disapproval of certain executive measures to paralyze their fidelity to the party. The proposal for a new organization, under the circumstances, is, therefore, a declaration in favor of Democratic ascendency. That party is certainly very unlikely to commit hari-kari if it should see its opponent engaged in that operation. Indeed, it is already inviting the Chicago *Tribune* and Mr. Schurz to walk into its parlor. It announces that the revenue reformers belong with the Democracy, not that Democratic revenue reformers will secede and join a new organization. And when the Chicago *Tribune* speaks of revenue reform and civil service reform as objects equally desirable, it would be interesting to know how lively a hope it has of reform of the civil service from the Democracy.

In the present situation of the country, when the Republican party is neither disbanding nor likely to disband, the Republican who asks whether a new party is not desirable, merely asks whether it is desirable that the Democratic party should be successful. If, indeed, the party had gone to pieces, like the Federal in 1812 and the Whig in 1852, he might wisely ask whether he should vote with the Democrats or try for a new organization. He will not forget that the country was so ready for the Republican party that, in 1856, it polled 1,200,000 out of less than 3,000,000 votes cast, elected and its President in 1860. Is there any corresponding situation now? The career and character and leadership and necessities of the Democratic party are known of all men. Who believes that great and salutary reforms of political corruption and official systems are to proceed from it? Who supposes that greater order, progress, and economy would follow the destruction of the Republican party?

### A THIRD PARTY—NONSENSE.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

No vagary ever entered the brain of man more futile and preposterous than the idea of forming a third part in a country where the entire ground is occupied by two opposing organizations. The term itself is a misnomer. Discontent and disaffection may become so general in a party as to menace its integrity and presage disintegration to a ruinous extent. And this is the present condition of the Republicans. The official head of the organization has not that informing and controlling mind without which discipline, harmony, and effective co-operation are impossible. The party is not wanting in able and enlightened statesmen; but they have no universal recognition as leaders, and hence are comparatively without influence in shaping its policy. And then they are divided upon some of the most important questions of the day.

Many Republicans in the Northwest differ with some Republicans of New England and Pennsylvania on the tariff, the finances, and cognate topics, including the method and time of extinguishing the public indebtment. The interest of the producer is believed to be in conflict with the interest of the consumer. Iowa and Illinois have little sympathy with Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the bonds of material interest are stronger than any ties growing out of political affinity. These things will have their effect in enfeebling and demoralizing the Republican organization—to what extent, it is now impossible to estimate or predict with much confidence. Similar causes are also at work, though to a less extent, to weaken the Democracy. But the notion that a third party can be constructed of dimensions sufficient to accomplish anything affirmatively is the greatest fallacy imaginable. Such a thing is simply impossible. One might as well expect to see the deserters from two hostile armies constitute a force strong enough to overcome them both, or a man standing on a railway withstand two locomotives approaching each other under a full head of steam. No intrigues or management of any kind ever achieved anything in the way of such organization. The experiment has frequently been tried, and always with a similar result.

The two most noticeable instances were in the cases of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson. Millard Fillmore attempted to avail himself of the Know-Nothing folly, but he had nothing to do with organizing the party. Tyler supposed it practicable to re-elect himself by forming a third party, the basis of which should be the patronage and power of the Federal Government. The failure of the scheme was utter and ridiculous, covering everybody concerned in it with universal derision. Johnson's exhibition of himself was more pitiable still.

Parties spring up spontaneously when new issues are presented, or new questions arise. A party may be divided and temporarily prostrated, as was the case with the Democracy in 1848, by the introduction of an element so potent as to override discipline and break down the lines of demarcation. But it is difficult to conceive a condition of things wherein the malcontents could muster in force enough to make headway against subsisting organizations. And there is nothing anomalous or unusual in the present condition of parties in this country. For nearly ten years past Republican supremacy has been so absolute and resistless that the Democrats have not been able to oppose force sufficient to operate as a wholesome check upon the action of the Government or political movements. The Republicans have been too strong for their own welfare. There has not been external pressure enough upon them to compel discipline or circumspection in the administration. The adversary was feeble in numbers, and distracted by intestine divisions.

And now we see the inevitable consequences of these untoward circumstances in a broken and demoralized organization. And these embarrassments are increased and exasperated by the imbecility of Grant, his prostitution of the patronage of the Government to promote his own selfish schemes and to reward unworthy favorites. The best men of his party are so disaffected and disgusted that his renomination two years hence is quite out of the question.

The power of a President with a strong supporting party measurably satisfied with the course of his administration, is irresistible in the early part of dis term; but it becomes feeble and dwindles away to nothing as the years roll round and the means of rewarding partisan service become exhausted. Six successive Presidents, ending with Mr. Buchanan, vainly tried to compass a renomination by the free use of Executive favors. They were all men of large civil experience, familiar with the popular wants and expectations, and not inexpert in political management; and yet every one of them failed ignominously in the work he had set himself to perform. Is Grant—a raw, crude man of defective culture, untutored in the ways of politicians, with no policy, no experience, no power of appreciation, imperfect knowledge of men, selfish and egotistical, caring more to give fat offices to his family than to promote the welfare of his party—is he likely to win a game in which such men as we have named were baffled and overthrown?

### SNOOKS *vs.* CLAY.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The *World*, habitually unjust to the memory of Henry Clay, is especially so in likening his course in supporting the compromise tariff of 1833 with that of the Hon. J. Snooks, who—insisting that a duty on imported wares or metals makes our consumers pay so much more, not only for the articles thus taxed, but for all domestic products which are sold in competition therewith—does nevertheless support a duty of $3 per ton on pig iron, whereby $7,500,000 (according to his assumptions, not ours) is taken from our consumers in order to get $1,500,000 of it into the treasury—the other $6,000,000 being legally coerced (he says) into the pockets of "greedy, grasping monopolists." Mr. Clay never so stultified himself as to support a measure which he held to be of this character—never—never! In his deliberate judgment, the necessary effect of protective duties was to cheapen the article on which they were imposed, by substituting domestic for foreign production, thus bringing the producer nearer the consumer, and reducing the cost of effecting exchanges between them.

What Mr. Clay mistakenly did was to sacrifice a future whereof he, for the moment, seems to have despaired, to secure a reprieve from immediate calamity—a mistake which, we are confident, will not be repeated by the protectionists of to-day. Mr. Clay, seeing that General Jackson had just been re-elected and invested with powers virtually dictatorial, and that the protective professions by which he had won the powerful support of Pennsylvania and kindred interests were about to be whistled down the wind, in obedience to the stronger will of the cotton-growing oligarchy, entered into a capitulation, whereby a present crash was averted. He did what seemed for the best; but time proved him in error. Had he only given the free-traders rope, they would have soon run it out, and he, instead of Van Buren, would have been chosen President in 1836, on the square issue of restoring the policy of protection subverted in 1833 by Jacksonian Democracy, in obedience to the bullying of Calhoun nullification.

Mr. Clay's position in '33 was that of the gallant leader of a beaten, hopeless, demoralized army, making the best terms for it that he can secure. Snooks represents an aggressive, triumphant host, who are able to dictate terms, not seemingly constrained to accept such as the conqueror will concede.

The *World* invents an issue with us as to the great revulsion of 1837. We have said nothing of that. But we do say that it was because of the "Revenue Tariff," then just getting into full effect, that the Federal Treasury was empty, the Federal credit dishonored, and the national industry paralyzed, in 1840-1-2, until the stress of our necessities compelled a return to protection in 1842.

Thenceforward, everything wore a brighter aspect, and we did not need to send agents to Europe, in a time of profound peace, to beg bankers to lend us money to carry on our Government. That is our position.

### LADY PHYSICIANS.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Edinburgh has not generally been reckoned the most "progressive" place in the world, unless, perhaps, in metaphysics and moral philosophy. Nevertheless, there are seven young ladies regularly enrolled at the medical school there, who have had granted to them the privileges of study, and of matriculation, in due course, as *cives* of the University. "Mrs. Dr." will consequently become as common a title in North Britain, at no distant day, as it is fast getting to be in the United States. In spite of this surprising concession, however, the conservative spirit of a Scotch faculty has displayed itself in the exclusion of the seven ladies from the wards of the Infirmary. The inconvenience to the clinical lecturers of treating certain subjects before a mixed assembly of both sexes is the reason assigned for shutting the hospital doors against the female students; and five hundred of their male associates, in the most ungallant manner, have petitioned the authorities to persist in enforcing their rule of exclusion. The petitioners assert that had they foreseen being called upon to walk the wards in company with young ladies they would have sought another school. The ladies say that the medical school has no right, having taken their fees and accepted them as students, to refuse them any of the ordinary rights or privileges of students. Represented as they are by one of the ablest of living women, Miss Sophia Jex Blake, and having an argument in itself by no means easy to answer, the ladies certainly occupy a strong position, and one which it will be very hard to turn.

The difficulty must sooner or later have been fairly met and disposed of, and it is well that a test case has thus arisen wherein all that can be said on both sides of the controversy is pretty sure to be logically and eloquently set forth. Most reasonable and delicate-minded persons will admit on first thoughts the force of the adverse argument of the managers of the Infirmary and the petitioning students. It would seem, in truth, that only differently constituted people would wish to override so rational an objection. Yet, as commonly occurs, the argument of one side looks conclusive only until the other is heard. Miss Jex Blake urges that

"A large proportion of the patients in the Infirmary being women, and women being present in all the wards as nurses, there can be nothing exceptional in our presence there as students. In our opinion, no objection can be raised to our attending clinical teaching, even in the male wards, which does not apply with at least equal force to the present instruction of male students in the female wards."

She further points out that among the subscribers and donors to the Infirmary there are as many women as men; that the wishes of a majority of the whole are in favor of the unrestricted admission of both sexes upon a common platform, and that three of the chief clinical lecturers, Drs. Balfour, Watson, and Bennett, are willing to admit the ladies, with male students, to all their classes. These considerations are plainly entitled to be carefully weighed, and the result bids fair to be satisfactory to Miss Blake and her enterprising companions.

It is clear that, if women are to be allowed by law and public opinion to practice medicine at all, it is highly irrational to exclude them from any means open to the other sex for obtaining professional knowledge. The reasoning of those who maintain the incapacity of women to become good doctors, may or may not be sound; but its practical force must obviously be increased by the exclusion of female students from any privileges enjoyed by the males. The less the ability, the greater the need of culture, and the greater the relative value of experience. From the general drift and conduct of the Edinburgh discussion, it seems probable that the nice question touching the "delicacy" of women going through the usual clinical course will be left ere long to the taste and discretion of the candidates themselves. Women who feel strongly drawn to the medical profession are not likely to be squeamish, and the most simple and convenient method of settling this controversy will be apt in the sequel to prove the one adopted.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries.
11 28 tf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 12m Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 tf Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ HE'S ALL RIGHT NOW.—THE YOUNG man who was "Lonely since his mother died" is all right now. His father married the head of a large family of gifts. They keep house for him and get their coal of J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. On the coal sold by HANCOCK there is no discount. It is the pure black anthracite delved from the choicest veins of the Lehigh and Schuylkill region. Everybody that deals with HANCOCK is pleased with his mode of doing business. 9 9 3m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz, a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. MEGARGEE, President.
Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
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T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. jy15 6m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf8

☞ UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 mwf

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

JOHN G. SAXE, Esq.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

The New York *Times* says of this lecture:—"Mr. Saxe kept the audience in an uproar from the commencement to the close of his poem. Laughter and applause strove long for the mastery, but at the close of the last stanzas the latter carried the day."

MISS KATE FIELD, Dec. 8.
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Dec. 12.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra

RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 12 3 3t

☞ UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 737 SANSOM Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1870.

By a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, no witnesses will be required at this office for the quarterly payments beginning December 4 and June 4 of each year. In March and September witnesses will be required as heretofore, in all cases except "dependent fathers."

The following order will be observed in paying:—
Monday, Dec. 5, A, B, C.
Tuesday, Dec. 6, D, E, F.
Wednesday, Dec. 7, G, H, I.
Thursday, Dec. 8, K, L, M.
Friday, Dec. 9, M, N.
Saturday, Dec. 10, O, P, Q, R.
Monday, Dec. 12, S, T.
Tuesday, Dec. 13, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No Pension will be paid out of the regular turn. This rule is positive.

A. R. CALHOUN,
12 3 3t U. S. Pension Agent.

☞ "REMINISCENCES OF THE EAST" WILL BE
REV. DR. MARCH'S
LECTURE IN WEST ARCH CHURCH,
EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M.

It will be deeply interesting. Rev. Dr. March has recently returned from the Holy Land.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923, and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Smith & Son's, No. 1510, and Dr. Bowers', No. 1900 Market street; Dr. C. R. Keeney's, No. 1601 Arch st. 12 3 3t

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c. No raffling.

President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman,
11 18 fmw10t

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia, its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf6t No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE BLESSING will be held at CONCERT HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, December 6, at a ¼ before 8 o'clock. Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON will preside. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Drs. J. L. WITHEROW, P. S. BENSON, and S. W. THOMAS, and other distinguished speakers. Singing by the Little Wanderers.

All friends of Temperance are cordially invited to attend.

CHARLES HERITAGE,
12 3 3t* Chairman of Temperance Blessing.

☞ OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, due and payable on and after 3d inst.

THOMAS J. MAGILL,
12 3 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf4

## COAL.

### ANTHRACITE COAL,

**Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.**

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7 75; Nut, $6 50.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.

**EASTWICK & BROTHER,**

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

**Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.**

**ROTHERMEL & MANNING,**

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " } 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

## GROCERIES, ETC.

**NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,**

In small casks.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

## WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

**CARSTAIRS & McCALL,**

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PURE RYE WHISKIES.**

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 tf

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—William R. Leeds, the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, will enter upon the discharge of his official duties to-day. He has secured the services of the following-named gentlemen to assist him:—Solicitor, Charles Gilpin; chief deputy, Enoch Taylor; execution deputy, J. E. Salter; appearance deputy, C. A. Porter; auctioneer, Thomas Birch; driver of the van, Joseph Watt; bill poster, Hillary Conner; messenger, Benjamin Parnell; deputies, W. Harvey Money, I. H. Edwards, J. V. Stokes, Isaac McBride, Henry J. McIntyre, M. C. Hong, James Work, Thomas H. Spence, and William Conn; court deputy, Daniel Houseman.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening one of the most brilliant lunar displays ever seen in this vicinity was observed.

—At 10·20 last night flames were seen issuing from the two-story brick building situated on the east side of Ontario street, below Master, used as a stable, and owned and occupied by George R. Ritchie, residing at 1331 North Broad street, and in a few moments the whole structure was enveloped. Two fine horses, valued at $1500, perished in the flames. A Clarence carriage and two sets of harness, valued at $3000, were also destroyed. The loss on the building will be about $1500, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is attributed to an incendiary.

—A mass meeting of Roman Catholics was held yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral. The church edifice, which holds about 6000, was filled hours before the time. Those outside barricaded the streets for several squares. Bishop Wood occupied the throne, surrounded by the clergy and students. On motion of Mr. John Reppiler, Hon. James Campbell was called to the chair. Some two hundred vice-presidents were appointed. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler then read a protest, which was unanimously adopted. The protest states that the Catholics of the diocese of Philadelphia protest against the spoliation of the Holy Father, as citizens and as Catholics, denouncing the action of the Italian Government as a robbery, consummated by brute force, and express regret for the suspension of the Ecumenical Council in consequence. Addresses were then delivered by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Wm. A. Stokes, Daniel Dougherty, John P. O'Neil, and others.

### Domestic Affairs.

—The Crow Indians claim that they are well satisfied and anxious to act in good faith with the Government.

—An incendiary fire occurred at Lawrenceburg, Pa., which destroyed four hotels, thirty dwelling houses, several stores, and two oil tanks.

—M. Trielhard, the new French Minister, is in possession of his credentials, and will, in a few days, be formally received at Washington.

—The political outlook continues in Alabama, and both Houses of the Legislature meet to-day. Some new developments may be expected.

—The fair for the benefit of the suffering people of France, which was in operation in New York for several weeks, closed on Saturday night, the total receipts amounting to $90,000.

—The Convention of Railroad Presidents, which was in session in New York last week to consider the subject of equalizing railway charges, adjourned to reassemble at Erie, Pa., on the 19th instant.

—On Saturday morning Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and ex-United States Senator T. L. Clingman, had a personal encounter in Raleigh, N. C., owing to some strictures which appeared upon the course of the latter gentleman in the paper of the former.

—Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, while at Washington, received a telegram from Captain Myers, commandant of the post at Baton Rouge, stating that an attempt had been made to assassinate Lieutenant Bundy, who testified against the Baton Rouge rioters at New Orleans

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLES NEAR PARIS—THE ADVANTAGES GAINED BY BOTH PARTIES—THE EASTERN QUESTION—GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO GORTSCHAKOFF'S SECOND NOTE.

Telegrams to the Telegraph state that none of the Prussian siege guns are yet in position. It is said that if the King accepts the German crown he will assume the title of "Kaiser von Preussen" and "Schirmher von Deutschland."

The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following report: Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bazoches les Hautes, and after a hot fight the 15th French corps was defeated and driven back to Arthenay, and the 16th French corps was driven beyond Lorgny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

LONDON, Dec. 4, 5 A. M.—The fighting at Brie on Friday was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts, but at 3 P.M. the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. The French wounded who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers refuse the offer of being sent back to Paris. The German leaders are losing much of their overreaching confidence, in consequence of the recent military events. Prince George, in a dispatch to the King of Saxony, states that Brie and Champigny have been recaptured, although the French brought heavy masses into action. He admits that the Saxons suffered severely.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Advices received by balloon from Paris to November 30, state that the French hold the points recovered from the Prussians and were preparing for further offensive movements. A flood prevented Ducrot from crossing the Marne on November 29, and Vinoy therefore retreated, but on November 30 Ducrot resumed his forward movement and obtained the advantages on the east bank of the Marne already reported. The Prussians certainly got possession again of Champigny, as they claim, but the French subsequently recovered the place.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The military situation is, in the best informed circles, deemed critical. Manteuffel has been ordered to march to Paris. It is stated on good authority that Bismarck insists that he must and will retire from office, unless the convention with the South German States is adopted unaltered.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special to the New York World.]—A Brussels dispatch says the Germans yesterday made a desperate effort to drive Ducrot's army, which held all the villages on the east bank of the Marne from Noissey le Grand to Ormesson, back across the river. For this purpose, at daylight yesterday, the 28th army corps and the 12th, under the Duke of Saxony, and a division of Wurtemburgers, 60,000 in all, made a furious assault in four columns, advancing on the French position at Brie and Champigny from the east, northeast and southeast. Ducrot withdrew within the peninsula formed by the curve of the Marne, directly opposite the Bois de Vincennes, thus covering his flanks by the stream.

As the Germans advanced to the attack, they were met by a terrible fire from the forts of Nogent and Rosny and the redoubt Avron. The slaughter was fearful. The Germans wavered, but were soon rallied by their officers, who were themselves shot down in great numbers. The 1st brigade of the 2d division of Saxon troops lost all its officers. At noon a large column of fresh troops from Paris crossed the bridges near Brie, and drove the Germans some distance to the eastward. At three P. M. the firing ceased, the French returning to near the east bank of the river and not recrossing it, but holding all the bridges. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The German loss was the greatest, on account of their sustaining the fire of the forts and attacking the French in their chosen position.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special to New York World.]—A telegram dated at Tours on Dec. 2, says: "It is officially stated to-night that near two days must yet elapse before the fruits of the movements now in progress may be fully reaped. Up to this time the most complete success has attended the successive steps taken, and every moment brings nearer to each other the armies of the Loire and of Paris. During the fighting on Nov. 30, Ducrot and Venoy captured four Prussian guns and many prisoners."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A marriage engagement has been concluded between Algernon Sheridan, third son of R. Brinsley Sheridan, of Hampton Grove, and Miss Motley, daughter of the American Minister.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A dispatch from Versailles of December 2, says the fighting of November 30 was not followed by any fresh movement yesterday, and to-day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Charenton. A dispatch dated at Autun, of December 1, states that the Prussians attacked that city yesterday with infantry, cavalry and twelve guns, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The town was bombarded with howitzers. Garibaldi's mobiles fought well.

A Tours correspondent telegraphs from Etampes, on December 2, that 50,000 French formed yesterday, and attacked the forces outside of Paris. They were resisted by the 12th corps, composed of Saxons and Wurtemburgers, and the French ultimately retired. The loss on both sides was considerable.

A Cassel telegram of December 2, states on good authority, that prince De La Moskowa's alleged agreement with Napoleon and the King of Prussia never existed, nor was contemplated.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—[Special to New York Herald.]—A powerful protest, addressed to the clergy and laity, has been issued by the Archbishop of Westminster against the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy, denouncing it as a sacrilege on the part of the King, treason on the part of the people, and a violation of natural and political justice, and an offence against international law. He declares the act subversive of religion and morality, and dangerous to the stability of governments and thrones. The protest was read in all the Catholic churches to-day.

TOURS, Dec. 2, evening.—The movement of the army of the Loire continues, and there are frequent encounters all along the line of advance, without marked advantage to either side. In one of these General Sonnis was wounded and captured. This checked a momentary advance of the 17th corps, which, however, held its positions. The morale of the troops is excellent, and the French are confident of success. The second attack was on Autun by the Prussians, and was repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants. The enemy continues to retreat from the north.

TOURS, Dec. 4.—The government makes the following announcement:

The army of the Loire has discontinued its forward movement owing to resistance.

The enemy has concentrated large masses between Pithievers, Arthenay and Angerville. The army occupies strongly entrenched positions, in which it will remain for the present, postponing its advance until a better opportunity offers.

Meanwhile, Ducrot, with his army, which is held out of Paris, is disengaged and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the mass of the enemy which it was supposed was going to meet him, but which really is detained north of Orleans.

[Signed], GAMBETTA.

The marching of troops through Tours, on their way to the front, is incessant.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—At Choisy the sortie was serious. Those against Moutretout and Bezores were only feints. The French showed energy at first, but halted within range of the Prussion bullets, and became confused under the fire of field artillery. The affair lasted for two hours. The French loss is estimated at 600, and that of the Germans at 100.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 1.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Prince Frederick Charles' operations though unsuccessful, are much impeded by the heavy rains, and the army is fatigued by long marches. To-day all is quiet on the southern front of Paris. The first shell was accidentally fired into the city yesterday, from batteries near Chatillon. The Crown Prince has ordered the use of no more guns at present at such range. If the French try more sorties there will probably be a sharp attack on the outlying defences of the city.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—The King telegraphs to the Queen as follows:

There was no fighting of any moment yesterday at Paris. The French are massing troops for Vincennes. During the fight of December 2, the French lost 1800 prisoners, including one general and twenty superior officers, besides seven guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4, P. M.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Granville's reply to Gortschakoff's second note was delivered yesterday. It insists that Gortschakoff, by his answer, admits that his position is wrong in law, and it consents to a conference only on the understanding that Russia withdraws her original circular and pretensions to a right to separate action, and bring a proposition before the Conference anew, to be decided on without previous pledges. Otherwise the British Ambassador will be withdrawn. The English here think it a diplomatic victory. The position is still delicate.

## THE CURRENCY

### REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

### The National Banks and their Business for the Past Year—The Circulating Medium and its Present Condition.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Sir:—In compliance with the provisions of section 61 of the National Currency act, I have the honor to present, through you, to the Congress of the United States the following report:—

Since my last annual report thirty-seven national banks have been organized, making the total number organized up to date, seventeen hundred and thirty-one. Of this number five banks were organized by the surrender of circulating notes for that purpose by existing national banks, and did not increase the aggregate of bank circulation.

NEW BANKS ORGANIZED.

Thirty-one banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of fifty-four millions of additional national bank circulation.

The aggregate capital of these banks named is $3,239,000, giving an average to each bank of about $104,500, and distributed among the several States as follows:—

| | Capital. |
|---|---|
| Illinois, 7 banks | $863,000 |
| Michigan, 4 banks | 300,000 |
| Wisconsin, 3 banks | 150,000 |
| Iowa, 2 banks | 150,000 |
| Missouri, 3 banks | 250,000 |
| Kansas, 1 bank | 50,000 |
| Kentucky, 4 banks | 850,000 |
| Tennessee, 4 banks | 301,000 |
| Virginia, 2 banks | 225,000 |
| Georgia, 1 bank | 100,000 |

NEW BANK APPLICATIONS.

There are on file applications for banks in addition to those enumerated—

| States. | Applications. | Estimated Capital. | States. | Applications. | Estimated Capital. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 14 | $2,000,000 | Michigan | 18 | $1,500,000 |
| Arkansas | 7 | 550,000 | Montana | 2 | 150,000 |
| Colorado | 2 | 200,000 | N. Carolina | 3 | 500,000 |
| Dakotah | 1 | 100,000 | Nebraska | 3 | 150,000 |
| Florida | 4 | 400,000 | Nevada | 1 | 300,000 |
| Georgia | 7 | 1,500,000 | New Mexico | 1 | 150,000 |
| Illinois | 23 | 2,500,000 | Ohio | 13 | 1,200,000 |
| Iowa | 21 | 1,300,000 | S. Carolina | 2 | 350,000 |
| Indiana | 13 | 1,600,000 | Tennessee | 9 | 1,000,000 |
| Kansas | 13 | 900,000 | Texas | 4 | 400,000 |
| Kentucky | 20 | 3,000,000 | Utah | 1 | 50,000 |
| Louisiana | 10 | 2,500,000 | Virginia | 7 | 800,000 |
| Missouri | 17 | 1,500,000 | W. Virginia | 5 | 300,000 |
| Mississippi | 2 | 150,000 | Wyoming | 1 | 50,000 |
| Minnesota | 7 | 500,000 | Wisconsin | 19 | 1,400,000 |

The number of these applications is two hundred and fifty, and the amount of capital required to supply them all would be $27,000,000. Experience has shown, however, that a large number of applications are placed on file as *caveats*, to occupy the ground and deter other parties from moving. Very many are speculative, and some, intended to be *bona fide*, fail, because, when brought to the test, the capital is wanting. Probably, if all these applications should be granted, not more than half of them would be carried through to a complete organization. The amount of capital in the Western and Southern States not permanently invested or actively employed in business of various kinds, but immediately available for the purpose of organizing national banks, cannot be very large, and the impression that many millions of cash capital were awaiting the opportunity of investment in national banking institutions has not been fully sustained. The provision made by the late act is undoubtedly ample for the supply of those State, which have less than their proportion, and would probably suffice to supply all reasonable demands even if not restricted in its distribution. The propriety of providing for the removal of such restrictions after the expiration of one year from the date of the passage of the act is respectfully suggested.

NATIONAL GOLD BANKS.

Under the provisions of sections 3, 4, and 5 of the act approved July 12, 1870, authorizing the establishment of national banks for the issue of circulating notes redeemable in specie, but one bank has yet been established, the Kidder National Gold Bank, of Boston, Massachusetts, with a capital of $300,000. Information has been received that several other institutions of this character are in process of organization, or in contemplation, two or three of which are in California. It was not anticipated that specie-paying banks would be established to any considerable extent, at present, in those sections of the country where a paper currency, based upon the legal tender issues of the Government, already prevails, although it was, and still is, supposed that one or more gold banks might be established and successfully conducted in each of those cities on the Atlantic seaboard where a considerable foreign trade is carried on, and in which a certain amount of business is necessarily transacted upon a specie basis. If all the business of this kind that is carried on in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore could be concentrated in one or two banking institutions in each of those cities, its extent would undoubtedly warrant the employment of a very respectable amount for its exclusive accommodation.

DESTRUCTION OF MUTILATED NOTES.

Since the organization of this Bureau to the 1st day of October, ultimo, circulating notes more or less worn and mutilated have been returned by the banks, to be destroyed by burning, to the amount of $36,597,518. Of this sum, $17,048,119, or more than one-half the total amount, were returned during the last year. The rapidity with which the national bank notes are becoming unfit for circulation, and are being returned for destruction in order that they may be replaced by new, is constantly increasing, requiring a constantly increasing force of clerks to attend properly and promptly to the assorting, counting, registration, and final burning of the notes.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS

throughout the country during the last year have been characterized by prudence and exemption from disaster to an unusual extent. The profits have not been so large as in former years, owing to various causes, among which may be noted the decline in the premium on gold, a reduction in the amount of transactions in Government bonds and consequent falling off in commissions, and the fact that, owing to the general shrinkage in values which has taken place, the banks generally have realized their losses, and have charged off the bulk of their bad debts. The result, however, may be regarded as, upon the whole, satisfactory. Very thorough and rigid investigation has been made by skilled accountants, commissioned as examiners, into the mode of doing business, character of the management, and the value and condition of the assets of the banks during the year, and it has been ascertained that the bills and notes discounted are, to a remarkable extent, based upon the *bona fide* transactions, while the accommodation loans are uniformly safe and well secured. The reserves required by law to be held, to secure the payment of circulation and deposits, are, as a rule, kept on hand, and the general average of such reserves is ordinarily considerably above the amount required.

The limitation of loans to one-tenth of the paid in capital, a most wholesome restriction, is, in a large majority of the banks, carefully observed, and the loans are almost uniformly well distributed. In very few instances are the directors allowed to monopolize to any considerable extent the facilities offered.

THE CIRCULATING FRANCHISE.

The privilege of issuing circulating notes is no more valuable as a franchise, under Federal authority, than it always has been under State authority. The profits derived from it are commonly over-estimated. A fair estimate of the average profit on circulation will not much exceed five per cent., and this is just about the average rate of taxation paid by national banks; so that the profits derived from the business of banking depend mainly upon the amount of deposits, which after all constitute the true basis of banking. Circulation—that is, money or its representative—is the creature of the Government, and is to be relied on as a source of profit only in the rudimentary stages of banking. The history of banking in the older and wealthier countries of the world furnishes abundant evidence as to the truth of this statement.

The reports of 81 joint stock banks of Great Britain of their operations during a part of the year 1869 illustrate the fact stated. Leaving out the Bank of England, which furnishes the great bulk of the circulation used in the United Kingdom, the banks reported employ an aggregate capital exceeding £42,000,000, and their net profits for six months of the year 1869 were somewhat in excess of £3,700,000, or at the rate of about nine per cent. per annum. Reports of 62 banks for the six months succeeding the period embraced in the foregoing statement show a capital of over £30,000,000, with dividends averaging five and three-quarters per cent., and net profits not divided equal to one per cent.; together making the net profits of the 62 banks, whose reports are published, at the rate of thirteen and a half per cent. per annum.

BANKING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States the accumulation of cash capital is comparatively small. As in all new countries, nearly the entire capital is required for the transaction of active business, and for the development of the resources of the country. The amount of deposits, therefore, or money at rest, is small in comparison with the actual wealth of the country; but it is continually on the increase, and by its aid the national banks are enabled to bring their earnings up to an average that has hitherto proved satisfactory to their stockholders. In view of all the facts, however, it seems desirable that the old relations between the rate of interest and the rate of taxation, established and observed by nearly all the States in which banks of issue were authorized, should not be entirely ignored with regard to national banks, and inasmuch as the power of the States over the national banks, in these two important particulars, is exercised only with the consent of the General Government, it would be a wise precaution for Congress to fix such limitations as would prevent unwise, unfriendly, or otherwise damaging legislation.

Allusion has been made in former reports to the custom of paying interest on deposits by national banks. The practice existed long before any national banks had an existence, and they only continue to do what their predecessors did before them, and what bankers everywhere consider themselves compelled to do.

The use of other people's money in the shape of deposits, without interest, or at a low rate of interest, has come to be considered a cardinal necessity of modern banking. There will always be those ready to accept its custody, assume all the risks, and pay interest for its use, for a margin of profit ranging from one to three per cent.

It is not always the strongest or wealthiest bank or banker who is willing to pay the highest rate for this use of other people's money. Ordinarily, judging of banks as of individuals, the one most in need of money offers the greatest inducements to depositors. In theory the custom is dangerous; in practice it is not always safe, but, nevertheless, it is so thoroughly entrenched in its position by long observance, that any sweeping enactment prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by national banks would be evaded in some way, or the banks would lose their deposits. There are scores of banks and bankers, not subject to the control of Congress, who would rejoice over such a prohibition as over the discomfiture of an enemy; yet there is one point that should be guarded. The reserves of the whole country are held to a large extent in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. These reserves should be protected. They should be placed under such restrictions as would obviate all necessity for their use by the depositary bank. If the institutions owning these reserves cannot afford to allow them to remain unemployed, so that they may be in reality what they are in name, relief should be afforded in some other way. It is of vital importance to the country that no portion of the percentage, which the law requires banks to hold as a reserve on circulation and deposits, should be loaned out, subject to the vicissitudes and fluctuations of men and property. There may be prosperous and easy times for years; but there may come a day when upon the ability of a single bank in New York city to pay the deposits of its country bank correspondents—their reserves—will depend the safety of the whole country. The banks of New York city have paid as interest on deposits during the year ending with the 30th of September the sum of $2,516,639·10; the Boston banks $588,272·58; the Philadelphia banks $119,601·47; while the aggregate sum paid by all the banks that pay interest on deposits is $6,486,173·66. (1064 banks pay interest on deposits and have reported the amount; 540 banks pay no interest on deposits; 6 banks pay interest, but cannot report the amount; making 1610 in active operation when the report was called for.)

These large sums indicate the wide prevalence of the practice under consideration, and the difficulty that would be experienced in any attempt to effect its entire abrogation. If by any means, however, the moneys held in the large cities, constituting the reserves of the country banks, can be exempt from the operation of this custom, the main point, and the one in which, above all others, the entire public is interested, will be gained.

The further consideration of this subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

REDEMPTION OF CIRCULATING NOTES.

The necessity for some arrangement by which the notes of national banks may be assorted and returned to the several banks of issue for redemption is becoming more and more apparent, as the difficulty of dealing with the worn and mutilated notes now in circulation is experienced. The arguments contained in former reports, in favor of a general redeeming agency in the city of New York, will not be repeated or extended on the present occasion. The conviction is expressed, however, that if the banks were authorized to establish an institution of their own for that purpose, owned, controlled, and managed in their interest, they would find it greatly to their profit to do so.

Such an institution would also serve as the custodian of the reserves kept in New York, thereby exempting them from the risks incident to funds deposited in the ordinary way and drawing interest, and would perhaps obviate the necessity of specific legislation upon the subject of the payment of interest on deposits; while the benefit to the whole country, arising from a fiscal agency so truly national in its character regulating the currency, the exchanges, and the banking interests of the country, beyond the control of any ring or clique—because managed by all for the benefit of all—would be of the most substantial and enduring kind. Respectfully submitted.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Appended to the report are a number of important tabular statements. The following shows the amounts and kinds of United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks on the 30th day of September, 1870:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Registered bonds, act of June 14, 1858 | $610,000 |
| Registered bonds, act of June 22, 1860 | 25,000 |
| Registered bonds, act of February 8, 1861 | 3,612,000 |
| Coupon bonds, act of March 2, 1861 | 16,000 |
| Registered bonds, act of July 17, August 5, 1861 | 59,929,100 |
| Registered bonds, act of February 25, 1862 | 55,803,150 |
| Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1863 | 33,450,550 |
| Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1864—5 per cent | 95,271,550 |
| Coupon bonds, act of March 3, 1864—5 per cent | 6,000 |
| Registered bonds, act of June 30, 1864 | 33,974,900 |
| Registered bonds, act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864 | 17,430,000 |
| Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1864—6 per cent | 2,738,500 |
| Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—1st series | 24,170,200 |
| Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—2d series | 10,970,500 |
| Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—3d series | 4,250,900 |
| Registered bonds, act of March 3, 1865—4th series | 536,500 |
| Total | $342,833,850 |

The following shows the number of banks, amount of capital, and circulation, in each State and Territory, on the 1st day of October, 1870:—

| States and Territories. | In operation. | Capital paid in. | Actual circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 61 | $9,155,000 | $7,595,441 |
| New Hampshire | 41 | 4,835,000 | 4,302,535 |
| Vermont | 42 | 7,460,012 | 5,916,270 |
| Massachusetts | 207 | 87,522,000 | 56,865,830 |
| Rhode Island | 62 | 20,364,800 | 12,469,680 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 25,056,820 | 17,407,181 |
| New York | 292 | 113,497,741 | 67,057,668 |
| New Jersey | 54 | 11,690,350 | 9,439,065 |
| Pennsylvania | 196 | 50,260,390 | 38,742,491 |
| Maryland | 31 | 13,240,202 | 8,904,310 |
| Delaware | 11 | 1,428,185 | 1,205,225 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 1,350,000 | 1,070,639 |
| Virginia | 18 | 2,725,000 | 2,203,280 |
| West Virginia | 14 | 2,216,400 | 1,990,500 |
| Ohio | 130 | 23,304,700 | 18,430,164 |
| Indiana | 69 | 13,377,000 | 11,022,792 |
| Illinois | 84 | 13,095,000 | 10,079,285 |
| Michigan | 41 | 5,785,000 | 3,943,305 |
| Wisconsin | 34 | 2,720,000 | 2,510,478 |
| Iowa | 43 | 4,002,000 | 3,448,416 |
| Minnesota | 17 | 1,840,000 | 1,578,450 |
| Kansas | 5 | 410,000 | 371,900 |
| Missouri | 20 | 7,860,300 | 4,398,811 |
| Kentucky | 18 | 3,160,000 | 2,429,440 |
| Tennessee | 16 | 2,081,300 | 1,449,9 6 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 1,300,000 | 1,071,648 |
| Mississippi | .. | .... | 46,804 |
| Nebraska | 2 | 500,000 | 170,000 |
| Colorado | 3 | 350,000 | 254,000 |
| Georgia | 8 | 1,815,000 | 1,230,205 |
| North Carolina | 6 | 840,000 | 539,900 |
| South Carolina | 3 | 1,081,100 | 333,000 |
| Alabama | 2 | 400,000 | 281,697 |
| Nevada | 1 | 250,000 | 111,042 |
| Oregon | 1 | 200,000 | 88,500 |
| Texas | 4 | 525,000 | 425,445 |
| Arkansas | 2 | 200,000 | 179,500 |
| Utah | 1 | 250,000 | 135,000 |
| Montana | 1 | 100,000 | 36,000 |
| Idaho | 1 | 100,000 | 63,000 |
| Fractional redemptions | .. | .... | 5 |
| Total | 1627 | $436,478,311 | $299,729,879 |

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 7·09 | MOON SETS | 4·36 |
| SUN SETS | 4·32 | HIGH WATER | .. |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calabria | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 8 |
| C. of Dublin | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 12 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 12 |
| Hammonia | Hamburg | New York | Nov. 16 |
| Arizona | Aspinwall | New York | Nov. 16 |
| India | Glasgow | New York | Nov. 19 |
| Weser | Bremen | New York | Nov. 19 |
| C. of Baltimore | Liverpool | New York v. H. | Nov. 19 |
| Guiding Star | Southam'tn | New York | Nov. 20 |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York v. B. | Nov. 22 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 7 |
| Wyoming | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 7 |
| China | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 7 |
| Siberia | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 8 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | Dec. 10 |
| C. of Wash'ton | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 10 |
| Australia | New York | Glasgow | Dec. 10 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | Dec. 10 |
| France | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 10 |
| America | New York | Bremen | Dec. 10 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool v. H. | Dec. 13 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 14 |
| C. of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 17 |
| Columbia | New York | Glasgow | Dec. 17 |
| Italy | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 17 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 24 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wyoming | Philadelphia | Savannah | Dec. 10 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilm'gton, N.C. | Dec. 13 |
| Juniata | Philadelphia | New Orleans | Dec. 16 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr Othello, Matthews, Newburyport, Weld, Rice & Co.

☞ Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, for Sigua, was cl'd on Friday by Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Burmah, Churchill, 5 days fm Providence, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Alice Tainter, Losberg, 4 days fm New York, in ballast to C. E. Baker.
Br. brig Cuba, Holmes, from Marseilles and Taragona, with wine and lead to Walden, Koehn & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 29 50 N., long. 45 53 W., during a heavy gale, sprung maintopmast head; also, upper topsail yard; split sails, and other damage.
Schr A. W. Orr, Smith, from Lewes, Del., with soda ash from bark Elgin, to Souder & Adams.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Lee, from Boston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Saml. C. Hart, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 8 days fm Boston, to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Nellie, Keen, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
☞ Bark Elgin, arrived on Saturday, is consigned to Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark Lucy and Paul, Scheel, from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 3 days from Indian River, with lumber to John L. Redner.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 3.—Fifteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-day, at noon, eastward:—Nicholas Childs, J. Frederick, Andrew McWilliams, H. Parkinson, J. L. Kirkpatrick, Wm Avery, Charles French, Mary Kear, and Enterprise, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 5.—The Nellie McGilvord and Brooklyn, with coal, left for New York.

8 regular and 1 transient barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port on Saturday. L. S. C.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 5.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

A. G. Postlethwaite, Starkweather & Munson, and Colonel Ellinger, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Lebanon Trans. Co. and Naomi, with lumber, for Chester.
Rufus Wiley and David Heikle, with flint, for Trenton, N. J.
Young Charles, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

*(By Telegraph.)*

LEWES, Del., Dec. 3.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the bark Lolo, from Buenos Ayres, off the harbor last night.

In harbor, brig Amelia Emma, for orders, and one schr. Wind N. W. Thermometer, 47.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence, at Hamburg 17th ult.
Ship Abraham Lincoln, Ostlund, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th ult.
Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, hence, at Falmouth 19th ult.
Ship City of Kingston, Brown, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st ult., lat. —, long. 19.
Br. steamer Holland, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.
Br. steamers Denmark, Andrews, for Liverpool, and Australia, Hedderwick, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Br. steamer City of Limerick, Phillips, from New York for Liverpool, at Halifax 1st inst.
Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from Liverpool for New York, at Halifax 2d inst.
Br. steamer City of Brussels, Kennedy, for Liverpool via Queenstown, at New York 3d inst.
Fr. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, from New York for Southampton, sailed from Havre 16th ult.
N. G. steamer Main, Von Oterendorn, for Bremen, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Steamer Cleopatra, from Havana, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Rapidan, Whitehurst, for Havana; Geo. Washington, Gager; Crescent City, Norton; and Victor, Gates, for New Orleans; Catharine Whiting, Howes, and Weybosset, Belger, for Mobile; Ocean Queen, Maury, for Aspinwall; and Tillie, Partridge, for Key West and Galveston, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, sailed from New Orleans 2d inst., with a full cargo.
Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Savannah 3d inst.
Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Richmond 1st inst.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 2d instant.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 2d inst.
Br. bark Princess Alice, Hilton, hence for London, at Deal 19th ult.
Bark Queen of Scots, Smith, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Flushing 18th ult.
Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, hence, at New Orleans 29th ult.
Bark Syrian Star, Corning, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 14th ult.
Bark Agostina, Thorn, hence for Elsinore for orders, put into Gottenburg 18th ult., under average.
Bark Amandus, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 18th ult.
Bark Echo, Irving, hence at London 18th ult.
Bark Charlotte, Steif, hence for Stettin, was off Broadstairs 18th ult.
Bark Louis, Wicke, hence for Bremen, was off Hastings 16th ult.
Br. brig James Comill, Comill, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Windsor, N. S., 21st ult.
Br. brig Glance, Frith, for Philadelphia 30th ult., at Matanzas 26th.
Br. brig Camilla, Morgan, hence, at Naples 15th ultimo.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, hence, at Mobile 29th ultimo.
Brig J. B. Brown, Bain, hence, at Portland 2d inst.
Schr Heratry, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 3d inst.
Schrs Dirigo, Snow, hence for Boston, and R. W. Huddell, Malloy, hence for Norwich, at New York 3d inst.
Schr Wilhamine, Scott, hence, at Galveston 25th ultimo.
Schr W. T. Cushing, Cook, hence, at Savannah 3d instant.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Portland 2d instant.
Schr J. A. B., Davis, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 1st inst.
Schr D. V. Streaker, from Richmond, at Savannah 3d inst.
Schrs Geo. Twibill, Harrington, and Reading RR. No. 46, Ketchum, hence, at Bridgeport 2d inst.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, hence, at Charleston 2d inst.
Schr John Bird, Sleeper, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Windsor 21st ult.
Schr James W. Haig, Brower, hence, at Norfolk 2d inst.
Schrs James Hoffman, Shropshire; William E. Leggett, Baker; Mary Tice, Tice; and Eliza, Hall, hence, at New Haven 1st inst.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, from Rockland for Philadelphia, at Salem 29th ult.
Schr Amelia, Post, hence, at Newburyport 1st inst.
Schrs Charles E. Smith, Hanson, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia; and Foam, Homan, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 2d inst.
Schr F. A. Heath, Warren, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 2d inst.
Schr Stephen Lee, Springer, at Providence 1st inst. from Wood's Hole, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr James A. Parsons, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 1st inst.
Schrs Raven's Wing, York, from Salem; Maggie T. Smith, Hutchinson, and D. C. Buckley, Buckley, from Boston; and Lizzie Evans, Gahan, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1870.—The Vineyard Sound Lightvessel No. 7, has been temporarily removed for repairs, and her place supplied by the Relief Lightvessel, No. 38.

The vessel is schooner-rigged, painted red, with "Relief 38" in white letters on each side, red daymarks at each masthead, and will show two lights.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
J. G. WALKER, L. H. Inspector, 2d District.


ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THIRTY CAGES OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
THE RHINECEROS, THE ALLIGATOR, THE FAT WOMAN AND LIVING SKELETON.
THE LAST SUPPER, ETC., ETC.
Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.
In the Lecture Room will be presented the splendid spectacular burlesque entitled
POCAHONTAS;
OR,
THE INDIAN MAID.
Characters by the entire Company. 11 26
R. F. SIMPSON, Business Manager and Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Director of Amusements.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOWD BYRON ......... "The Ferret."
TO-NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
McCloskey's Great Sensational Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
with new scenery, machinery, etc., and Oliver Dowd Byron in his original character, "The Ferret."
Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M. 12 5

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 5,
First Night of the Engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH.
Shakespeare's Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
OTHELLO.
Iago ......... EDWIN BOOTH
Tuesday—EDWIN BOOTH AS SHYLOCK.
Wednesday—MR. BOOTH AS RICHELIEU.
Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte ......... EDWIN BOOTH

MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
SENSATIONAL AND STARTLING PERFORMANCES.
First appearance of Mr. Frederick Barclay, the great Somersault and Sensational Rider.
First time in America of a Grand Display of
DOUBLE JUGGLING ON HORSEBACK,
by John Henry Cooke and Harry Welby Cooke, in which they challenge any performers in the world for $5000.
GRAND BILL BY ENTIRE TROUPE.
Admission as heretofore. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½. 12 5 6t

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
After Saturday Night, November 26, this Theatre will be closed until
MONDAY EVENING, December 12,
when it will be re-opened with a Dramatic Company under the immediate and personal supervision of
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Sole Lessee and Manager,
who, having recovered from his late severe and protracted illness, will have the honor of shortly appearing before his friends and the Philadelphia public.
Full particulars of the company and the business of the season will be published hereafter. 11 28

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE OLD THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
and all the present Week,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS,
and a most brilliant array of talent.
FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, will open
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
from December 20 to January 2, 1871.
Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 28 30t*

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.
Great success. Reduction of Admission to 25 cents.
Last week of the engagement of the famous Arlington. Entire change of Programme this week.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
LUTZ & KLEIN,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, lately received a large invoice of
FRENCH FURNITURE,
Manufactured by the best houses n Paris, whic offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 2

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE FOR THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
AND TO COLLECTORS OF GOOD BOOKS PARTICULARLY.
The undersigned has removed to his new Store in SANSOM Street, where he will continue the importation and sale of fine standard editions and finely ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
He offers the following special inducements to the public in
IMPORTED BOOKS.
1ST.
The best editions of the best writers at the lowest figures.
2D.
Always on hand a large assortment.
3D.
Will import any single book or in quantities from England, France or Germany direct, within six weeks, and if the books be new, a reasonable discount off publishers' prices.
4TH.
Special attention given to the Binding of Books. Having a practical knowledge of bookbinding, all work warranted to be equal in strength and elegance to Riviere's or Hayday's of London.
12 3 2t MURPHY, No. 715 SANSOM Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
WHAT CHANGED GUY DENNIS; or, Life at School. 16mo, 80 cents.
DAYS AT MILLGATE; or, Lame Johnnie's Holiday. 18mo, 35 cents. "Story of a pleasant summer vacation spent on the banks of the Clyde."
GREAT THINGS DONE BY LITTLE PEOPLE. 18mo, 40 cents. "A valuable book for children, giving an account of 'Little Heroes,' 'Clever Little People,' 'Missionary Children,' 'Little Martyrs,' etc."
ALONE IN LONDON. 18mo, 196 pages, 60 cents.
Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 30 wim6t

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870.


## SHALL REPUBLICAN UNITY BE RESTORED?

Congress meets to-day. Since the adjournment in midsummer the popular elections have pointed with marked emphasis to the only path of safety for the Republican party. There must be Republican unity, or the nation must be surrendered to the Democracy.

The unity essential to Republican success means much more than merely reconciling the differences of rival politicians. The wound is deeper and broader than wrangling politicians could have inflicted. If all the mere politicians could be made to love each other, and unite against the common enemy, the Republican party would still be paralyzed and unequal to its future struggles.

The war of politicians is but the *result* of the great cause of discord and disintegration apparent in the Republican ranks. If the national administration had counsellors in whose ability and integrity the people confided, and appealed to popular support by a just respect for the popular will, politicians would not dare to foment dissensions by their rivalry. They have a wholesome fear of the people, and only when the people are indifferent, or offended by the policy of the Government, can the party be made the football for faction.

We hear almost daily of the efforts of political tinkers to heal the breaches between ambitious leaders by providing patronage or plunder for themselves or friends; and the managers who have become conspicuous of late seem to assume that if the place-hunters and brawlers are satisfied there will be Republican peace.

It is a fatal mistake to attempt to treat the discord in the Republican ranks as a disease so trivial in its character. The people have no sympathy with camp followers, who foment discord to profit by reconciliation. All the disappointed office-hunters in Pennsylvania, if their wildest demands were gratified, could not make the Republican party any more harmonious or hopeful than it is now; and it is even probable that, so far from bettering the condition of the party, it would be more disgusted and less adhesive after such a remedy had been applied than before.

While such men as Cameron, and Chandler, and Butler are charged with the work of healing the wounds of the Republican party, the sores will become more ghastly and dangerous with each remedial effort they make. When they come with such specifics as causeless war and territorial spoliation, avowedly as mere political inventions, they forget that the American people are as honorable as they are patriotic, and as faithful in their devotion to peace as they are invincible in war. When they come with demands for Indian agencies, and revenue collectors, and foreign missions, and black-mail assessments from the starvelings of the departments, to propitiate popular favor, they wilfully defraud the administration, and prostitute its patronage and power to preserve for themselves the accidental and discreditable prominence they have gained.

*Republicanism is trembling on the verge of dissolution, because there is an utter want of confidence and sympathy between the administration and the honest masses of the party.* If this misfortune could be corrected, the mere politicians who hope to profit by the internal dissensions of the party would be glad to yield a support to the administration and to the usages of the organization, regardless of the fortune they might meet with in these scrambles for plunder; but with the administration estranged from the masses of the people who called it into existence, and apparently indifferent to the popular will, faction runs riot, and factionists are reaping the richest harvest at the cost of the administration.

The people have trusted leaders, whose counsels they accept and whose plumes they follow in the conflicts of politics. They are not only politicians but they are statesmen, and in every sense representative men. They do not rush to the White House to beg for petty favors, nor do they explore the departments in search of contributions or contracts. They do not herald their going and coming in the newspapers through hired correspondents; but when they do go to Washington, and when they do speak, the people watch their movements and hear their counsels with interest and respect. Such men are not the creatures of accident or purchase. Their distinction is based upon popular confidence and affection, and they do not need to be clothed with patronage to maintain themselves at home. *These men are not the confidants and counsellors of the administration, and the people distrust the Government that practically rejects them.* It is not from such men that the Republican party received its crushing load of political blunders during the last session. They did not disgust and humiliate the people by continuing the inquisitorial income tax in order to gratify the lobby by relieving gross receipts of taxation. They did not invent St. Domingo jobs to mislead the President and involve him in disrepute. They do not advise that the industry of the country be paralyzed to give us the idle boast of reducing the public debt beyond the necessities of the public credit, and they do not bargain their votes for lucre or patronage.

The time has come when the Republican party must be restored to the confidence of the people, or it must accept a rapid decline and fall. In Pennsylvania its position is one of peculiar peril. Has it no leaders, clothed with its honors, to interfere and point the way to safety and success? Cameron could not if he would, and he would not if he could, for Republican regeneration means the end of the corrupt enthralment of the administration. Senator Scott could and should emerge from the official obscurity and doubtful atmosphere he has unwittingly permitted to envelope him, and become the bold champion of the elevation and honest advancement of Republicanism. Although inexperienced in subtle political management, he has the ability essential to the task. He is respected as a Senator who is above the petty conflicts which have belittled the President. He is blameless in character, and thrice armed as he would be by his just cause, he could not fail in the grand effort if he were to step to the front. He sees and knows the demoralization that is progressing around him, and eating like a horrible cancer at the vitals of the party, and the remedy is so plain and the path of duty so clearly marked that he could not err in the movement. Great opportunities occur but seldom in a lifetime, and the opportunity of Senator Scott is now! If he shall fail to grasp it, and continue to be subordinated to mean ability and consummate trickery, he will retire from the high duties with which he is charged leaving to history only this record—*He served in the United States Senate with Simon Cameron!*

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy present interesting general reviews of the two branches of the military service. The army, considering the reduced force now at the command of the War Department, is shown to be highly efficient, and the system under which it is managed is one that perhaps is as nearly perfect as can be devised. The exhibit made by Secretary Belknap of the affairs of the various branches of the army is in a high degree satisfactory, and it is shown that judicious economy has been practised, and that the expenditures have been kept down to the lowest possible figure consistent with efficiency. The army during the past year has, so far as its active operations are concerned, been mainly employed against the Indians, and the Secretary urges, in view of our extended frontier, the necessity for a larger force than is at present available. He also presses the subject of our militia system and urges the importance of measures for increasing its efficiency so that it can be relied upon for efficient service in case of foreign invasion or other emergency. The Secretary of War presents a number of valuable facts and figures with regard to the management of the army during the past year, and makes a number of important suggestions that merit the attention of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy gives a general review of the condition of the navy, leaving many of the matters of detail to be discussed in the reports of the Admiral and the heads of bureaus. A large portion of the document is taken up with an exhibit of the multitude of duties the navy is called upon to perform and its very extended field of operation. Not only has our own coastline of over 4000 miles in extent to be protected, but there are important interests in all quarters of the world that require the guardianship of an adequate naval force. The responsibilities of the navy have been largely increased by the troubles in China, which threaten foreigners of all nationalities in that Empire with serious danger to life and property, and by the war in Europe, which requires a display of naval strength that will secure the proper protection of American interests under every emergency that may arise. The Secretary gives a detailed list of the number of vessels in each of the squadrons, and contends that, considering the fact that the military power of the United States must be impressed upon foreigners through this arm of the service, our navy is far too small to adequately perform all that is required of it.

The Secretary states that since his last report there has been a decided improvement in the character and conduct of the men interested in the naval service, and the general discipline and efficiency of the crews of our men-of-war. A good effect has been produced by regulations made and orders issued with a view of promoting the comfort and welfare of the enlisted men, and by a system of rewards and promotions for good conduct. This policy, the Secretary thinks, needs only to be pursued faithfully and enlarged to make the navy attractive to the best sailors in the country; and he recommends several improvements that will have a tendency to promote this desirable end.

With regard to the navy yards, very little has been done during the past year for their improvement, and the longer the necessary steps to bring them to a proper state of efficiency are postponed the more difficult and expensive it will be to take them. In the meantime, the lack of necessary facilities at the navy yards entails an increased cost upon the Government for work that with suitable appliances for economical labor would be less expensive. With regard to League Island, the Secretary considers that the necessities of the navy no less than the obligations of the Government require that it should be adapted at as early a day as possible to the uses for which it is intended.

The Secretary alludes in very general terms to the Annapolis Academy, which for some time past, notwithstanding the favorable reports of boards of visitors, has been the weak instead of the strong arm of the naval service. The importance of this school cannot be overestimated, but it is a fact that cannot be denied that it is not by any means up to the standard of West Point, either as regards scholarship or discipline. The Secretary makes a number of other important observations and suggestions with regard to the status of the navy that we hope will meet with the thoughtful attention of Congress, and the present session ought not to be allowed to pass away without some efficient measures being adopted for the promotion of the increased efficiency of the navy, or for the removal of the disabilities under which it labors.

## THE CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The meeting of the Catholics of Philadelphia at the Cathedral yesterday was one of the most imposing popular demonstrations ever made in this city, whether we regard the mere display of numbers, or the vigor and skill manifested in the speeches delivered in opposition to the occupancy of the States of the Church. Protests against the spoliation of the Papal Dominions are now being made in many quarters of the world, but we doubt if any of them will be more powerful and pointed than those which were embodied in the proceedings in this city. It is a rare thing for the Catholic laymen to make public speeches in its temples on any subject which concerns even remotely the affairs of the Church; but yesterday the priests gave up the honors of the tribune to the Nestor of Philadelphia journalism, Joseph R. Chandler, to the keen logician, William A. Stokes, Esq., to the silver-tongued orator, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and several other talented members of the bar, Hon. James Campbell, ex-Postmaster-General, presiding, and opening the meeting with a short but appropriate address. Each speaker ably presented in turn important arguments in favor of the Papal view of the Italian controversy, but Mr. Dougherty's speech was especially effective, and we do not wonder that it wrought up the immense audience to uncontrollable enthusiasm. If the Pope could find many such advocates, the duration of Victor Emanuel's reign over Rome might well be questioned, and it would not be difficult to turn the tide of public sentiment on the Roman question against the advocates of Italian unity. Whatever be the issue of the long-pending controversy, it is evident that the Papal power is rapidly being strengthened by an immense accession of moral force coming from the active sympathy of hundreds of millions of Catholics scattered throughout the world; and it remains to be seen whether these manifestations will not, after all, unseal the verdict temporarily won by Italian bayonets. The thunders of the Church are taking a modern as well as an ancient form. Victor Emanuel is assailed by millions of foreign laymen as well as by excommunication, by external as well as internal pressure, and he must be bold and fortunate to withstand the new crusade for the recovery of the Holy City.

## THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Under authority of the Republican City Executive Committee, primary elections will be held in the several precincts comprising the First Senatorial district, on December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of delegates to a convention which will convene on the following day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator in the place of Hon. W. W. Watt, deceased. Perhaps at no period in the history of our State has the election of a single Senator been so really important to parties as in the coming election. If the Republicans elect, they will hold all the branches of the State Government. If, on the contrary, the Democracy should succeed, they will hold the Senate, and thus be in a position to dictate terms on all matters of legislation.

The coming session of our Legislature will be of peculiar importance, as the apportionment of the State for the ensuing ten years will take place, upon which hinge political results of the most important character. We have already expressed our conviction as to the great importance—indeed imperative necessity—on the part of the Republican Convention of presenting an unexceptionable candidate.

If wire-pullers, disregarding the well-known wishes of the people, present as a candidate a man of mental and moral weakness, and one who is of no earthly account, either to the Republican party or to the community at large, he will be overwhelmingly defeated, and the people will have done a righteous thing. The times, the Republican party, and the maintenance of our free institutions alike demand that men who have some claim to public respect, whose lives are not a reproach, shall be called upon to fill places of grave responsibility and trust. In the First Senatorial district there are many such men. All that is required to nominate one of this class is that good, thoughtful, and patriotic Republicans shall discharge the solemn duty resting upon them. If they would strike down the parasites who are preying upon the life of the party, they must arouse themselves to action, and that immediately. Let them at once, in each precinct, meet together, and name some one in whom they can repose confidence, so that on the evening of December 6th they may present a united front against the corruptionists, who will doubtless be thoroughly organized. If this be done, and good citizens turn out to the election, there can be no doubt of the result, even allowing for the rascality that will be practised. This is an imperative duty resting upon each Republican in the First district who has any regard for himself, his party, or his country. Under no circumstances will he be blameless who, from indolence or indifference, neglects its performance. If Republicans of character will only thus determine and unite they will present a candidate who will be elected with ease, and who, when elected, will by his official conduct reflect credit upon our city and honor upon those who have been instrumental in his nomination and election. Such a candidate can alone defeat Colonel Robert P. Dechert.

We have received a petition or appeal, addressed to the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and signed by a large number of leading Philadelphia merchants, complaining of the business losses to which they have been subjected by the fact that the freight charges from New York to various points in the West have been lower during the present season than the corresponding charges from Philadelphia, and suggesting, as one of the remedies, that the company should buy out and conduct, on its own account, all the express freight lines ran over its road. One cause of the evil complained of is, no doubt, the general derangement of freight charges which has arisen from the railway war, and this cause may be temporarily removed by a mutual agreement of the railway managers at their approaching meeting. But it is doubtful whether a complete remedy can ever be found while the express freight lines remain under private control, and while a uniform abatement of freight charges on goods going to the West, the instant that rates are lowered in New York, is denied to Philadelphia.

The meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday to devise means for raising subscriptions for the proposed European line of steamers was well attended, and a committee was appointed which will, we hope, be able, at a very early period, to raise the small amount of money needed to ensure the construction of a fleet of Philadelphia steamships. The people of this city lost or squandered in oil stock speculations enough money to buy half the steamships employed in the carrying trade between the United States and Europe, and they will commit nearly as disastrous an error if they rush into the other extreme of withholding from the steamship enterprise the pittance required to re-establish our foreign commerce.

## NOTICES.


BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.
BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.
BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.

MEN'S WINTER BUSINESS COATS, ALL WOOL, FOR

SIX DOLLARS. $6—$6 SIX DOLLARS.

*An excellent serviceable Coat—selling much below their value.*

*Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.


See advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

The Papers report that the Dome of the Capitol at Washington is to be nickel plated.

## DIED.

Garrison.—On the 3d instant, Craig D. Garrison, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Morris street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

Harned.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, Adelissa Harned, daughter of Mary and the late William Harned.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1221 Monterey street, on Tuesday, 6th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely. Services at North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green streets, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.


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A Large Line of

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A FEW QUOTATIONS:

Striped Satines in Chintz Colors, at 20, cost over 60c. to import.

One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 55c.

One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 65c.

One Case Plain Solid Color Satin Cloths, 32 inches wide, at 37½c.

Splendid Quality Heavy Satines, 65c., very handsome for Suits.

Janus Cloths, in dark cloth colors, for Suits, 65c.

Silk Corded Poplins, in mixed dark colors, 65c.

Best Quality French Prints, in Chintz Colors, 37½c.

Two cases of very handsome soft finish All-wool Cords, 30 inches wide, for Suits at 75 cents. These goods are worth $1·50.

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237.—LADIES' HATS.—I HAVE BOUGHT AT recent auction sales, 20 cases ladies' Hats, which we will offer you a bargain.
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237.—BARGAINS IN SASH RIBBONS, ALL colors, just received from New York auction sales. No. 237 SOUTH Street.

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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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# THE ARMY.

## Belknap's Report.

### Our Contracted War Department—Present Status of the Army—Its Operations During the Past Year.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1870.—Mr. President:—In order that the expenditures of the War Department for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, may be clearly understood, and the extent of the demands made on the department may be realized, a statement of the military force of the nation is necessary in the commencement of this report. The latest returns submitted in the report of the General of the Army show the regular army to be composed of 2488 officers and 34,870 enlisted men, 31,178 of whom compose the ten regiments of cavalry, the five regiments of artillery, and the twenty-five regiments of infantry, the remaining 3692 being engineer troops, recruiting detachments, and others not enumerated among troops of the line. These men are stationed in forty-two States and Territories, at 203 organized military posts.

The establishment of new posts as settlements advance is constantly rendered necessary, and the expense of providing temporary shelter in inclement regions of the country is unavoidably great.

EXPENSES.

There was appropriated for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $37,538,852; and for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1871, $30,249,148·97. The deficiency will be $1,653,000; total, $32,902,348·97, a reduction below the expenditures for the years 1869-70 of $4,636,503·11; $1,400,000 of the deficiency above indicated is occasioned by the fact that in the estimate made by this debt for the year ending June 30, 1871, no amounts were included for certain purposes because of balances of old appropriation, believed to be applicable to the payment of expenses for the current year, which balances were rendered unavailable by the act of July 12, 1870.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1872, is $29,383,998—a reduction below the expenditures of the previous year of $3,518,350 97, and below the last appropriation of $865,156·97. Of this estimate for the next fiscal year the sum of $1,062,755 is also necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years. These figures, therefore, present clearly and plainly the amounts demanded for the proper financial administration of the department. The estimates of heads of bureaus have been carefully scrutinized, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former appropriations has deprived the department of any fund to be used, as in former years, when in cases of emergency the amounts appropriated were insufficient for its purposes, still these estimates have been reduced, on close calculation, to the lowest sum required by the wants of the service, and a failure to appropriate the amount asked would result in great embarrassment to the public interests.

The estimates of the Chief Engineer for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds, and Washington Aqueduct, are submitted separately as presented by that officer:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fortifications and other works of defense | $3,699,200 |
| River and harbor improvements | 8,842,450 |
| Public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct | 1,108,489 |
| Total | $13 650,139 |

Of these amounts no provision has been made by me, but they are submitted for the consideration of Congress and for such action as may be deemed advisable. With an army scattered over so large an extent of country, stationed in localities remote from a dense population, needing quarters whose erection is retarded by the want of those facilities of food in the more thickly settled portions of the country, and actually demanding very heavy expenditures for transportation and the other incidents of the service, it is difficult to rapidly enforce a reduction.

Since the date of the last report it has been my endeavor to use every proper means to return from the loose customs and expenditures, which crept into the service during the emergencies of our late war, to the more economical and thrifty system of former years.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting for every arm of the service has been carried on throughout the year. Many of the rendezvous were closed in February, 1870, owing to the nearly exhausted state of the recruiting fund. Congress, however, having made a special appropriation of $50,000 to defray the expenses until the end of the fiscal year, recruiting was resumed under instructions issued on April 30. By the 1st of July, 1871, the army will be brought down to the legal standard of 30,000 enlisted men, the number prescribed by the act of July 15, 1870, and in the meantime recruiting will be continued only on a scale rendered necessary by casualties.

THE OFFICERS.

On July 1, 1869, the number of officers in service was 2747, increased by the appointment during the year of six post chaplains and 58 graduates of West Point, making in all 2810. The number of officers in service on November 16, 1870, was 2481, a reduction of 329. On November 30 the number of supernumerary officers, or of those in excess of the standard prescribed by law, was 211.

By the act of July 15, 1870, providing for the reduction of the army, the extent of the retired list was increased. Authority was given to the President to discharge at his discretion, with one year's pay, officers who might apply therefor, and to transfer officers of the line to the list of supernumeraries. The Secretary of War was directed to constitute a board for examination of cases of officers reported by department commanders as unfit for the proper discharge of their duties, and it was also enacted that all supernumerary officers remaining after the 1st of January, 1871, should be honorably mustered out of the service with one year's pay and allowances.

Preparations for carrying out the provisions of that act are being made as rapidly as possible. The board referred to is now in session, having under consideration the cases which have been reported for its action; and reports have been received from the retiring boards organized under the act. It will be the endeavor of the department to exercise discretion and judgment in the recommendations it may make as to the discharge of supernumeraries and by the exercise of due regard for the military record and personal fitness of those recommended for transfer and retention to avoid any injustice, and by a fair examination of each case to aid in a just and impartial enforcement of the law.

As many of the officers who will of necessity be mustered out by operation of law have done faithful service in the field, some of them in the war of the Rebellion, and some in the war with Mexico, I submit whether it would not be a wise as well as generous act in Congress, by legislation early in the coming session, to extend until July 1, 1871, the time in which the President may at his discretion discharge, with one year's pay and allowances, officers who may apply therefor, and also to direct that vacancies occurring prior to that date in the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, might be filled by such supernumerary officers, with due regard to rank and fitness, those remaining supernumerary after July 1, 1871, to be mustered out with one year's pay.

I recommend the adoption of this course. It will go far towards preventing the injustice which it is so difficult to avoid, and will, to a great extent, dispense with the necessity for forcing from the service, with seeming ingratitude, many gallant men.

DEBTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

But little progress has been made by the railway companies in settling the debts contracted by them at the close of the war by the purchase of the material of the military railroads. The total debt remaining due and unpaid on the 30th of June, 1870, was $6,912,106·97, principally owing from Southwestern companies; and their payments during the year amounted to the sum of $365,840·45. But owing to the amount of interest the entire reduction was only $58,128·14. Action by Congress in their relief has been sought by some of the roads, while suits have in some cases been instituted against those defaulting.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The records of the department show the burial, in the National and other cemeteries, of 333,000 persons. In addition to those buried in the seventy-three national cemeteries, there are very many soldiers interred in private cemeteries near hospitals in which they died. Measures are in rapid progress for carrying out the law which requires the cemeteries to be properly enclosed.

Under the act of Congress close and useful inspections have been thoroughly made by a field officer of the army, and many timely suggestions as to changes and improvements carried out. They are being decorated, in accordance with a law of the last Congress, with trees and shrubs, and instead of being left unattended, are cared for with the consideration which the memory of the nation's dead demands.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

During the years 1869-'70, large quantities of supplies were furnished to the Indian Department for Indians on the reservations on the Missouri river and in the Indian Territory. The expenses thereby incurred, amounting to $1,600,000, are to be refunded, and bills therefor are being prepared for presentation to the Indian Department.

PAYING THE ARMY.

During the past year the army has been paid with regularity and promptness. The present number of paymasters is fifty-six. The number authorized by the law of July 28, 1866, is sixty, but no vacancies can be filled.

A necessity for the employment of a number seemingly out of proportion to the force to be paid is created by the existence of so many military posts, and the distribution of regiments over so great an extent of country; while the reduction of the army diminishes the number of men to be paid, the number of stations continually increases and demands the constant service of those fit for duty to keep up the payments, and in this connection it may be remarked that this distribution of posts over vast breadths of country accounts for that preponderance of the staff corps in our army which is observed in comparison with the armies of foreign powers. Under the act of July 15, 1870, the officers of the army are paid by salaries instead of by allowances of various kinds. The system has been in operation but a few months, but that short experience shows the change to have been a wise one.

The complications and calculations of the old system are avoided, and the payments rendered simple, more prompt, and far more satisfactory. It is believed that the monthly payment of troops, instead of six months as at present, will be beneficial, and if found practicable steps will be taken to secure this end. Constructions upon the permanent defenses during the past fiscal year have been restricted to their repair and preservation

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Engineer Department has been actively engaged upon plans for the modification of the defenses to meet the requirements of the latest improvements in modern warfare.

Many of the plans for the defense of our most important harbors have been approved by me, and the estimates submitted by the Chief of Engineers for carrying them out are presented for the consideration of Congress.

Such appropriations as were made at the last session of Congress for the partial execution of similar plans for the harbors of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco are being applied to these defenses. Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, three able and experienced officers of engineers were sent to Europe to examine into the manner and extent of the employment of iron in seacoast defenses. They have been received with great courtesy by all foreign officers, and every facility has been afforded them for making their examination, and the surveys and reconnoissances required in connection with the permanent seacoast defenses for other military purposes, and for the movement of troops in the territory occupied or frequented by Indian tribes, have received due attention. The geological survey on the central route of communication with the Pacific coast has progressed in the most satisfactory manner, and the publication of its results will form a highly valuable contribution to science, to the varied wants of the Government, and the people. These surveys and reconnoissances are progressing actively in the field and office, and are essential to the operations of the Government. Provision should be made for them by annual appropriation.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the Ordnance Department the estimates are far in advance of any submitted since the close of the war, for the reason that no appropriation for ordnance or ordnance stores was made or requested for the present year. The unexpended balances were placed beyond the reach of the Ordnance Bureau, and much embarrassment was caused in procuring supplies for filling requisitions and in taking care of stores on hand.

At Springfield Armory a few thousand arms are being manufactured for competitive trial in the field, under the recommendation of the chief of ordnance in connection with the report of the board lately convened at St. Louis.

THE ARSENALS.

There are many arsenals throughout the country which, in my opinion, should be sold, and the proceeds used, if necessary, for the erection of the principal arsenal for the Atlantic coast. Not only economy, but many interests connected with the subject, make it advisable to dispose of those which can now be spared with advantage, the proceeds to be used as above indicated. Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, has been established as the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. A personal inspection, minutely made, of the improvements at that point in September last, gave me great satisfaction, as they are of an extensive and substantial kind, and such as are demanded by the growing power of the country and of the West.

An arsenal of like character in the East could be erected from the proceeds of sales of useless arsenals, without any appropriation of funds from the public treasury. When the new form of breech-loading arm is decided upon and placed in the hands of the troops, then should be called in from all the States arms of the old style which have heretofore been issued, and a new issue made to them of those of the improved pattern.

THE STORM REPORTS.

The duties imposed upon the War Department by the enactment of Congress providing for the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal, have been discharged under the management of the chief signal officer.

A number of observers carefully chosen have been enlisted, instructed in their duties, examined as to their qualifications, provided with instruments, and sent to the stations which have, on consultation with the best authorities, been selected. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union, the International, and the Northwestern Telegraph companies for the transmission of reports, and an organization of telegraph lines effected by which it is hoped unusual system and rapidity will be attained.

The transmission of reports on this plan commenced November 1, 1870, and the widest publicity is given them through the press by bulletins, and as time permits the necessary arrangements will be extended by maps and other methods. This work is without precedent in this country, and it is necessary that each step should be well studied and devised before execution.

Assistance from scientific men and institutions here and in Europe has been generously accorded, and chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and commercial associations throughout the United States have given encouraging co-operation. Military organization and control secure a promptness and thoroughness in the execution of this work perhaps not otherwise attainable. It is asked that proper provision be made by Congress for a service involving such extended responsibilities.

The experience of the coming year will afford some practical tests of the benefits which are expected to result from this important undertaking. Its execution thus far has been very satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that the systematic means adopted to carry out this wise legislation of Congress will result in benefits to commerce which will amply justify an appropriation adequate to its accomplishment.

THE MILITARY COMMANDS.

Since my last report no changes have been made in commanders of the military divisions, excepting in that of the Pacific, caused by the death of Major-General George H. Thomas, which occurred in my last. In this decease the army has sustained a severe loss. He was a soldier of solid attainments, of honorable actions, of few words, but of many heroic deeds. His life is a part of the history of the army. The Military Division of the Pacific is now commanded by Major-General John M. Schofield.

THE WORK OF THE ARMY.

The operations of the army during the year have been chiefly confined to the assistance of the civil authorities in carrying out the laws, and in the suppression of Indian depredations. I would again ask consideration to the matter of incursions of Indians from the south side of the Rio Grande, which seems to constitute a systematic business, only to be broken up by co-operation on the part of the Mexican authorities. Pursuit by our stops troops at the border, while our citizens can pass into Mexico and witness the sale of their animals recently stolen. A system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army, as prescribed by section 20 of the act of July 15, 1870, is being prepared, and will be presented to Congress at its coming session. It is work which requires such labor and studious care that it is hoped it may be submitted in time for full consideration by Congress.

THE BUREAUS.

The different bureaus of the War Department, now scattered in many localities in Washington at a distance from each other, should be concentrated in one building. At the last session of Congress measures looking to this end were presented and discussed, but failed of enactment. Records of incalculable value to the Government, exposed to fire in buildings easily destroyed, are in constant danger, and cannot be stowed away on account of the necessity for their daily use in the current business of the department. The loss of the records of any one of these bureaus from this cause would be a great calamity, and their preservation thus far may be considered providential. By the distance which separates these buildings from each other great delay is caused to public business, and great inconvenience to those interests which require prompt attention.

The present system of hiring separate offices is an expensive one, and a yearly rent of $50,000 is paid for those used that are known as the War Department in the northwest Executive building, accommodating but one bureau of the department, beside the immediate offices of the Secretary and the General of the army. Nine of the bureaus are located elsewhere.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

By joint resolution of Congress of July 27, 1866, the Secretary of War was required to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication the official documents relating to the Rebellion and the operations of the army during the war, and to submit a plan of said publication and estimates of cost to Congress at its then next session. The person so appointed to receive a compensation of $2500 per annum for two years.

In accordance therewith an appointment for the purpose was made by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, but no acceptance was filed and no further action taken. The promise that payment should cease in two years after the passage of the act renders an appointment under that legislation impracticable.

It is earnestly asked that Congress at its next session will revive the legislation and authorize the Secretary of War to make the appointment. It is very desirable that action of this kind be taken without delay. The reasons suggesting the great value of this national work need not be stated, for without argument they commend themselves to the consideration of every citizen.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

# THE NAVY.

## Robeson's Report.

### The Maritime Force of the United States—Naval Operations of the Past Year—State of the Service.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1870.—Sir:—I respectfully submit the following report of the Navy Department and the naval service for the last year:—

At the date of my last report the navy of the United States consisted of 188 ships, of all classes, calculated to carry, when in commission, 1322 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Since that time four small gunboats, the "Seminole" and the "Clinton" (tug) at home, and the "Maumee" and the "Unadilla," in the East, have been condemned as unseaworthy and sold; the tug "Rescue" was also sold, under an act of Congress, to the government of Liberia, through the agency of the president of that Republic, who visited this country with authority to carry out the requirements of the law.

On the 3d of January last the tug "Maria" was run into and sunk on Long Island Sound, with a loss of four men; and on the night of the 24th of the same month the steam sloop "Oneida," cut down by the English passenger steamer "Bombay," sunk in the Bay of Yeddo, with the loss of most of her officers and crew.

SIZE OF THE NAVY.

Thus reduced, the navy consists at this time of 181 vessels, calculated to carry 1309 guns. Of these 52 are of the iron-clad or monitor class; of the remainder 30 are sailing vessels without any steam power, and the balance steamers or sailing vessels with auxiliary steam power. Of these 45 vessels, including store and hospital ships, mounting 465 guns, are attached to the several fleets, and four others, mounting 7 guns, are in commission for special service. These, with 6 receiving ships at the various stations, and the tugs and small vessels on duty at the navy yards and stations, make the naval force now in commission. Ten others, mounting 143 guns, are ready for sea, and will join the several fleets as soon as they receive their complement of men. These, however, cannot be enlisted till the ships which are returning to this country shall have discharged their crews. Of the remainder, whose names are borne on the register, 13 are on the stocks in various stages of forwardness, 15 are under repair at the various yards, and the balance are laid up in ordinary, or as unfit for service or repair.

THE NAVY ABROAD.

During the period which has passed away since my last report the United States of America have been at peace with all nations, and the duties of her navy have been nowhere those of active hostility. But the attitude of this branch of the public service must always be in some degree warlike, since it represents abroad the military power of the government, and, displaying everywhere the flag of the country, is expected to protect the rights which that represents from the attacks of barbaric ignorance and the encroachments of civilized power.

Our people, peaceful, prosperous, and secure at home and representing peculiarly the civilization of humanity and peace, are slow to realize the trials to which their governmental, commercial and religious representatives, scattered throughout the world, are so often subjected, and the sudden and sometimes appalling dangers which threaten so frequently their personal safety and our national honor. But those who are charged with the duty of anticipating, as far as may be, such dangers and of guarding against them, are ever oppressed by their presence and by the want of adequate power at command for protection or redress.

Almost every foreign mail during the past year has brought, through the appropriate channels, to the Navy Department, from our citizens and representatives in every quarter of the globe, requests, which are sometimes appeals, for that assurance of safety and protection abroad which is only afforded by the presence of an armed vessel of the government.

Wherever civilization is backward, commerce and Christianity are only safe under the guardianship of power; wherever governments are unsettled or arbitrary, the property and the persons of strangers of every class are in continual danger; and, all over the world, wherever war inflames the passions of civilized man, the authority of law is loosened, the securities of government unsettled, and the influence of civilized society weakened, and there the rights of neutrals demand of their governments constant and careful protection.

On our own continent war in the West Indies and complications on the fishing-banks have called simultaneously for the presence of our cruisers at both extremities of the North Atlantic Station. From the isolated groups of the Pacific and from every struggling government of the South we are called upon to protect the persons and property of our citizens. Everywhere on the shores of civilized Europe, from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, the security of American interests and rights of American citizenship demand at this juncture the presence of our flag; and in the half-civilized East our commerce is constantly startled by outbreaks which defy the power of even friendly governments.

At our last advices Christian missionaries, frightened from their chapels and school houses, were being returned on board a man-of-war; and on any day we may hear that some representative of our Government, more than ten thousand miles from our capital, has found his only safety under cover of our naval guns.

In addition to the duties which these circumstances entail, the navy is at this time prosecuting, under the authority of Congress, two surveys across the isthmus which connects the northern and southern portions of our continent, and making, under like authority, soundings and surveys for lines of telegraph, and for dredging and improvement of harbors of refuge and resort, on our coast and in mid-ocean; we are also about to contribute, under special legislative direction, a vessel and its appliances to a scientific expedition toward the North Pole.

To answer, as far as possible, the requirements imposed by these conditions, is the appropriate duty of our navy, but the fulfilment of this duty must, of course, depend upon the proportion which the means at its command bear to the character and frequency of the circumstances calling for attention, and the vast distances which must be traversed to apply them. The navigable waters of the globe, embracing an area of over 140,000,000 square miles, are divided, for the purpose of our naval operations, into five distinct cruising stations, to each of which is assigned such of our naval force as the circumstances of each may require, and the means at the command of the Department permit. The limits of these stations have not been changed since the date of my last report, nor has the Department been able to increase, to any great extent, the force assigned to each of them.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION,

extending northward from the mouth of the Amazon and westward from the forty-third degree of longitude west of Greenwich, embraces more than 3,000 miles of our own coast line on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and includes within its limits all the West India Islands and the coasts of Mexico, the Isthmus, and the northern countries of South America. The force on this station is under command of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, who relieved Rear Admiral C. H. Poor on the 16th of August last. It consists of the "Severn," the "Congress," the "Tuscarora," the "Swatara," the "Nantasket," the "Yantic," the "Kansas" and the "Nipsic," with the tug "Pilgrim," and the ironclads "Dictator," "Terror," "Ajax," and "Saugus," and the "Pawnee" as a hospital ship, making in all fourteen ships, including the tug, and mounting seventy-nine guns. Of this fleet all but four vessels—the "Tuscarora," the "Nantasket," the "Dictator," and the "Saugus"—have been refitted or repaired during the past year. The principal headquarters of this fleet is at Key West, selected as the most convenient station, within six hours' sail of Havana, and in direct communication by telegraph with Washington. Of this fleet the four monitors, with the hospital ship and tug, cannot be considered as cruisers; the latter is stationed permanently at headquarters, and the former, whose movements are slow and expensive, are kept ready for emergencies, and move only to points where a display of force is called for. The steamer "Nipsic" and the steamer "Kansas," of this squadron, are at present engaged on special service connected with the surveys of the Darien and Tehuantepec routes. During the past year the vessels of this fleet have been largely engaged in cruising among the West India Islands, especially in the neighborhood of San Domingo, to the government of which republic we extended our protection under the terms of the pending treaties; and in the waters of Cuba, where a condition of civil strife demanded the constant presence of our ships for the protection of American interests. These waters embrace an area of 600,000 square miles. The Island of St. Domingo itself has a coast line of over 1100 miles, while that of Cuba exceeds 1600 miles in extent. In these waters the force of other and distant nations far exceeded our own. The French and English fleets on that station are far larger than our own, while that of Spain is made up of 25 ships, including several powerful sea-going iron-clads, mounting in all 356 guns, beside 30 gunboats, mounted, each with one heavy rifle gun.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION,

Stretching from the Amazon across to Saint Paul de Loando, and southward between the shores and beyond the capes of either continent, covers an area of vast extent and importance. The fleet assigned to this station consists at present of but four vessels, three of which are on the station, and the fourth about to join it. These under the command of Rear Admiral Lanman, are the "Lancaster" (flagship), the "Portsmouth," the "Wasp," and the "Narragansett," numbering in all 41 guns. Of this fleet the "Narragansett" has been completely refitted during the past year.

THE PACIFIC STATION,

Extends from Behring Straits southward to Cape Horn, and westward to the 170 deg. west longitude, and south of the Equator to the 115 deg. east, including the South Pacific groups, New Zealand, New Guinea and Australia. The fleet on the station is divided into two squadrons, called respectively the North and South Pacific Squadrons.

THE NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON,

Under the immediate command of Commodore William R. Taylor, consists at this time of seven ships, mounting in all 88 guns, six of which are on the station, and the seventh under orders to join the squadron, viz., the "Pensacola," the "Saranac," the "St. Mary's," the "Cyane," the "Nyack" and the "Saginaw," with the "California" about to sail.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON,

Now under the immediate command of Commodore David McDougal, consists of five ships, mounting in all 40 guns viz., the "Jamestown," the "Ossipee," the "Resaca," the "Onward" and the "Mohican." The whole fleet thus consists of twelve ships, mounting in all 128 guns, and is under the general command of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, who relieved Rear-Admiral Turner on the 9th day of September last. Of this fleet all but three vessels have been refitted or repaired since the date of my last report.

Our coast line on this station, including that of Alaska, is over 4000 miles in extent, and the duties and responsibilities of this fleet are of great variety and importance. Besides a general protectorate of the persons and property of our missionaries, representatives, citizens and traders scattered on the coasts and in the seaports of South America and the Isthmus, and among the islands of the Pacific, they include a supervision of the interests of our Government and our people in the whaling and seal fisheries of the North and of our commercial relations with the islands, and with the East. In these interests long stretches of coast must be surveyed, ports of resort and harbors of refuge on the mainland and in mid ocean must be sounded and dredged, points of difficulty and of danger tested and marked out, and at vast distances, with thousands of miles between, the flag of the Republic must be displayed wherever barbarism is ignorant or cupidity unmindful of our rights and power.

The reports of the operations of the ships on this station, which, together with those of the other fleets, will be found detailed in brief in the statement annexed entitled "Operations of fleets," and more at large in the reports in the appendix, will be found both interesting and instructive, especially those relating to the cruises of the "Jamestown" and "Kearsarge" among the islands of the Pacific.

THE EUROPEAN STATION,

Embracing all the waters of the Atlantic, and its communicating seas north of the Equator, and including the whole European coast and that of North Africa, is always a station of great consequence, in view of the intimacy of our relations with the peoples and governments of Western Europe, and the number and importance of our personal and commercial relations in that quarter of the world.

In the present condition of Europe the feelings and pride of our people, as well as their interests and safety, demand that we shall be represented there by all the force available for that purpose; and the department has endeavored to increase the fleet in that quarter as far as was possible, in view of the requirements of other stations.

Our European fleet is now under the command of Rear Admiral Glisson, who relieved Rear Admiral Radford on the 10th of August last. It consists of the "Franklin" (flag ship), the "Brooklyn," the "Richmond," the "Plymouth," the "Shenandoah," the "Juniata," the "Saco," and the "Guerriere," 8 ships, mounting in all 129 guns. Of these, seven are now on the station, and the eighth, the "Guerriere," is under sailing orders to join the fleet. Of this fleet all but the "Franklin," the "Richmond," and the "Juniata" have been refitted and repaired during the past year.

THE ASIATIC STATION

Embraces all the waters of Asia and of Eastern and Northeastern Africa, and the islands of the Eastern Ocean stretching eastward until it meets the limits of the Pacific Station extending from the west. The fleet on this station is now under command of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, who relieved Rear-Admiral Rowan on the 20th day of August last. It consists of the "Colorado" (flag ship), the "Benicia," the "Alaska," the "Ashuelot," the "Monocacy," the "Palos" and the "Idaho" (storeship), seven vessels in all, mounting 88 guns. Of this fleet all but three have been prepared for sea, and have sailed from the United States since the date of my last report.

The "Palos," a mail steamer of 306 tons, fitted and armed for cruising in the rivers of China, was sent to join this fleet by the route of the Suez Canal. She made the passage from Boston to Singapore in seventy-three sailing days. The history of her voyage and her passage of the canal, detailed in the appendix, will be found of much interest.

The importance of our interests on this station can hardly be overestimated, and the constant necessity for an increase of our force there oppresses the department. The uncertain tenure by which all the interests of commerce, civilization, and religion are held in the East; the ignorance which clogs, and the superstitions which thwart all plain dealing with barbaric and semi-barbaric power; and the vast distances which separate the points of interest or danger—all these combine to demand an increase of the force which the department is unable to afford.

The feeling of uncertainty and alarm which at this time pervades all the European settlements in China extends to our own commercial and religious representatives, and the bulk of our Asiatic fleet is now cruising in that portion of the station for the protection of any interests which may be threatened, and the display, as far as may be, of that armed force which makes the strongest appeal to Asiatic respect.

MIDWAY ISLANDS.

The act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 1, 1869, appropriated $50,000 for deepening the entrance of the harbor of Midway Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, to afford a safe rendezvous and port of refuge and resort for the naval and merchant vessels of the United States. In pursuance of the provisions of this act, a contract was entered into with Mr. George W. Townsend, of Boston, September 30, 1869, to execute the work, and one of the vessels of the Pacific fleet, the "Saginaw," under Lieutenant-Commander Sicard, was detailed to aid the contractor by making the necessary surveys, and to afford such other facilities as were reasonable and best calculated to forward the enterprise. The commanding officer of this ship was charged with the immediate supervision of the work, and with the inspection of it as contemplated by the act.

The "Saginaw" reached the Midway Islands March 24, and as soon as possible thereafter the deepening of the channel was commenced, and has been continued with fidelity. More difficulty has been experienced and greater obstacles encountered than were anticipated, but at the date of the latest report from the officer in charge, he was able to form a tolerably fair estimate of the time and cost of completing the work. His estimate of time is fifty-two months from April 23, the date of its commencement, and of the cost, about $214,000—which sum he considers to be the least that can be allowed. It is agreed in the contract that the United States shall have the option of terminating the work whenever the appropriation specially made for it by Congress shall be insufficient for its further continuance, and as the department has given positive instructions that the appropriation be not exceeded, there will be no means for prosecuting the work longer than till October, at which time the party proposes returning to San Francisco.

Lieutenant Commander Sicard gives in his report full and interesting details of the manner in which the work has been executed; its progress from time to time, and the prospects of its successful termination.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

In execution of the plan stated in my last annual report for surveying the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to ascertain by what route, if any, a ship canal might be constructed between the two oceans, three small vessels, the "Nipsic," "Guard" and "Nyack," were, in January, 1870, placed under the command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, with instructions to explore and survey such portions of the province of Darien as might be supposed suitable for the location and construction of such a canal. Beside the officers and crews of these vessels, the exploring party consisted of a guard of marines, under command of Capt. Houston, and 12 civilians, employed as engineers, draughtsmen, telegraphers, mineralogists, and photographers. Two of the vessels (the "Guard" and "Nipsic") were ordered to rendezvous in Caledonia Bay. The "Guard" arrived there on the 19th of February, and the "Nipsic" two days later, by the way of Aspinwall, where she touched to procure laborers and guides. The President of Panama exhibited a friendly interest, and sent an official representative to join the exploring party. The "Nyack" which was attached to the Pacific fleet, was ordered to San Iniguez Bay, but, not reaching her destination until the 14th of April, her officers and crew took no part in the explorations on shore, but were advantageously employed in harbor and coast survey. Three routes were explored and surveyed, viz.:—

1. The Darien route, which, starting from Caledonia Bay, proceeds to the headwaters of the Sucubiti river, following that river to its junction with the Chucunaqui, thence goes westwardly, across the "divide," to the confluence of the Lara and Savanna rivers, and down the Savanna to the Pacific Ocean.

2. The Sassardi route, which, leading from Sassardi harbor, at the northerly extremity of Caledonia Bay, up the Sassardi river to the dividing ridge, moves thence to the river Morti, a tributary of the Chucunaqui, and thence by the Morti, Chucunaqui, and Savanna, to the Pacific.

3. The route of San Blas, which, starting from the gulf of that name, passes through the valleys of the Mandinga and Marmoni rivers, to the junction of the latter with the river Bayomo, or Chepo, and thence twelve miles by that river to the Pacific.

Each of these three routes was ascertained to be impracticable for a ship canal. In the first, an elevation of 553 feet; in the second, of 284 feet; and in the third, of 1142 feet, must be overcome by tunnels, varying in length from six to ten miles, and involving an expense too monstrous for any hope of profit or advantage. The advent of the rainy season rendered the further survey of other routes impossible, and the expedition returned to report results and await further orders.

The report of Commander Selfridge seems to furnish abundant proof that the expedition was conducted with great industry, zeal and skill; and although no feasible route has yet been discovered the field of future exploration has been materially diminished. The importance of this work cannot be overestimated, and it is the purpose of the department to prosecute the plan of exploration and complete the survey during the present season in such a manner as to settle definitely the question of a ship canal by any of the Darien routes.

The expedition, organized under the provisions of the act of Congress for the survey of the Tehuantepec route for a ship canal, consisting of the "Kansas" and "Mayflower" (tug), sailed from Hampton Roads, under the command of Captain R. W. Shufeldt, on the 14th of October, arriving at Key West on the 24th of that month. When last heard from they had left Key West, in good condition, for the place of their rendezvous. It is expected that the survey will be completed during the present season, and a favorable result is hoped for.

Such are some of the duties required of our naval force in time of peace, and such is the force which we are now able to put upon the seas for the performance of these duties.

It is true that, with all the department has been able to do during the last year, it has not been possible to increase materially our cruising force on foreign stations. But this force is, I think, in a state of much greater efficiency than formerly, and there are, in addition, several ships ready for sea, which can sail to strengthen our squadrons as soon as crews can be enlisted to man them.

I am happy, moreover, to be able to report that the past year shows a marked improvement in the character and the conduct of the men enlisting in the service, and the general discipline and efficiency of the crews of our men-of-war. Many regulations have been made and orders issued during the last year looking to their comfort and health, and a system of rewards and promotions for good conduct established. This has already produced a noticeable effect for good, and it needs only to be pursued and enlarged to make the navy attractive to the best sailors in the country. The officers in charge of this subject unite in recommending, as an improvement now most urgent, the allowance of an outfit of clothing to each sailor, on enlistment, after the manner of allowances of a similar character made in the army; and the department concurs in this recommendation as an act of justice, and a means of relieving the men from the necessity of entering the service in debt to the Government, and removing this inducement to discontent and desertion. I beg, also, in this connection to refer to and repeat the recommendations made at length in my last report upon the subject of improving the character of our seamen, and of their training, registry, and organization as a part of the available force of the country.

OUR NAVY YARDS.

The condition of our navy yards in various parts of the country demands attention. Very little has been done towards their improvement at any time since the commencement of the war, and last year nothing was appropriated for that purpose, except a small amount for the Mare Island yard.

The late Secretary, Mr. Welles, frequently called the attention of Congress to the condition to which our building and repairing yards were coming under this policy; and in my last report I felt called upon to speak at some length on the subject. Each year that they are postponed, the necessity for improvements grows more imperative, and the cost of making them larger, while the want of them is each year more and more severely felt in the increased cost to the Government of the work which we are obliged to do, entailed by the want of the ordinary appliances for rapid and economical labor. This want is most severely felt at Mare Island, where is situated our only naval establishment on the Pacific coast. Our vessels for the Pacific fleet should be built, as far as may be, and all of them, as well as those of the Asiatic fleet, should be repaired at this yard. The passage round Cape Horn is too difficult and dangerous, and consumes too much time to be thought of when other means of refitting and repair are possible to the Government; yet, for the want of appropriations for the proper buildings, tools, and machinery for this yard on the Pacific, our ships are obliged to make long and dangerous passages to the Atlantic coast, with great detriment to the service and loss to the Government; and expensive and cumbersome machinery built at the East must be transported across the continent at an expense often equal to its original cost.

I would also again press the suggestions made last year in regard to the importance of removing our large working yards from their present situation in the midst of populous and growing cities; and call attention again to the necessities of the service and the obligations of the Government in regard to the League Island portion of the Philadelphia station, and to that at New London.

THE SUBMARINE TORPEDO.

The importance of the submarine torpedo as a weapon of naval warfare is every day more apparent. As our experiments and improvements progress, the terrible power of this engine and the certainty and ease with which it may be applied are more clearly demonstrated, and it promises to be the most efficient, as well as the least expensive, means of defense and attack known to the service.

Recent events events in Europe have shown its value as an important part of the system of coast defense. We are progressing in this direction as fast as the appropriation will permit, and if the suggestions of the officers in charge of this branch are carried out, we shall, I think, be as well armed in this respect as any other power in the world.

The reports of the several bureaus of the department and that of the Admiral upon the condition of the service will be found in the appendix to this report. They contain much that is instructive and valuable. I shall not pause to repeat them in detail, but recommending them for the study of all who from duty or inclination are interested in the service shall refer specially to a few things which impress me as of the most urgent importance.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The necessity of an American hydrographic establishment, furnishing its own charts, books, and sailing directions, at least to our own commerce, if not to the outside world, and performing its portion of the work of surveys and discovery, must be apparent to any one even slightly acquainted with the wants of commerce and the duties of a commercial nation. Under all European governments of any note such establishments have long been in operation, furnishing their quota for the general advance of science and the greater security of navigation. In this the hydrographic office of England takes the lead, and, furnishing its charts and publications to a great part of the commercial world, exacts a tribute which pays almost the whole expense, not only of the office and its publications, but of the surveys constantly carried on in every quarter of the globe.

Our country, with perhaps greater advantages, has done and is doing but little in comparison. Although a hydrographic office has been established by Congress, under the Bureau of Navigation, no steps have taken towards its advancement and gradual increase, and it is at present scarcely more than a depot of charts, the greater part of which, with the sailing directions, etc., used by our naval and commercial marine, are purchased from abroad; and, in the event of a rupture of our relations with Great Britain, our supply would be, in a great measure, cut off.

There is not in this country a private firm of hydrography. The Government, by establishing its own office, has destroyed private enterprise in this direction, and taken upon itself the supplying of all the needed information; and most properly so, for private firms can neither find this branch sufficiently remunerative to insure accuracy, nor can they readily obtain the necessary information, which comes largely from the offices of foreign governments and from original surveys entirely beyond their province.

To place our office on a proper basis, and make a gradual advancement from year to year, a fair appropriation is required to procure and arrange a proper building for the prosecution and extension of the work; and a yearly allowance to enable the office to increase gradually its engraved chart-plates, etc., until such a time as, by the sale of their work, with an increase of commerce, the office would pay for itself. A small yearly appropriation should also be made for prosecuting surveys abroad in such unsurveyed fields as most require it, and which may most immediately benefit our own commerce.

MAGAZINE AT NORFOLK.

I beg leave, also, to call your attention to the unsafe condition of the magazine at Norfolk, Va., and to ask that a sufficient appropriation be made for the purchase of a new site in a safer position, and for the erection of the necessary buildings. A smelting furnace has been erected, and is in full operation within 200 feet of the present site of the magazine buildings, some of which are of wood, and the town is fast extending to direct contact with their walls.

NITRE DEPOT.

The subject of a nitre depot for the storage of nitre at some inland point, near railroad or canal communication with the seacoast, also presses for action. This subject was fully presented by the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in a note to the estimates for the Bureau for 1867-70. This is believed to be very important, and it is hoped that Congress will see the propriety of acting in the matter.

ORDNANCE.

In ordnance there is no reason to believe we are yet behind other nations, but large sums are now being expended by them in experiments with cannon and guns of all calibres; and as the inventive genius of our country is much engaged in the improvement of arms, and new suggestions, some of much apparent merit, are constantly offered, it is hoped that a suitable sum may be allowed for testing them, particularly as most of the inventors are without the means for doing this themselves.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

Among the many enterprises on foot for restoring our commerce and affording greater facilities to the navy in time of war, which ask for Governmental assistance, those which present themselves most favorably to the department are such as propose to erect building yards for iron ships and docks of large capacity, sufficient for the building of the largest class of steamers for mercantile and war purposes, and offer to the Government preference for their work in time of peace and absolute control in time of war. We have not at this time the requisite docks, tools, and machinery for the construction of these great iron vessels, and the establishment and control of such works as these would of course be of great advantage to the Government.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY

at Annapolis, continues to be a subject of great interest and satisfaction to all who are interested in the service. The mental and physical development produced under the system there pursued is of great value, and its benefits are felt in every department of the service. The Board of Visitors, whose report is annexed (in the appendix), have made recommendations, in which the department concurs, in regard to the increase of age at the time of admission; the purchase of a strip of land lying contiguous to the Academy, and between two portions of the Government property, and the establishment of a swimming school. It should not be forgotten by those interested in this institution that it is intended as a school of discipline for an exact and difficult service, as well as of mental instruction and improvement. In this view, the enforcement of regulations, which to the uninformed may seem strict, becomes necessary to maintain the standard of the school, and accomplish the ends for which it was established.

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Since the adjournment of Congress the nation has been called to mourn the death of the great naval hero, Admiral David G. Farragut, who was alike distinguished for his service to his country, for his moral worth, and for the simplicity of his personal character. He has passed to his rest while his deeds are yet fresh in the memory of his countrymen. Entering the naval service at an early age he gave evidence, as a boy, on board the historic Essex, of that bravery and self-reliance which distinguished him in after-life. During the years of peace which succeeded, his professional conduct and his personal bearing, as he advanced from grade to grade in the service, placed him among the foremost of his profession in the estimation of the department and of the country.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Admiral (then Captain) Farragut, though a citizen of a seceding State, knew no other allegiance than that pledged to the Government and flag of his country. He was early selected by the Navy Department as the commander-in-chief of the blockading squadron operating on the Southern coast, where, by the brilliant exploits of the fleet under his command at New Orleans, in the Mississippi, and at Mobile, he conquered the admiration of the world, and won the gratitude of his country. Honored both at home and abroad, and beloved by all who knew him, he has descended to the grave, and his country mourns the hero and the man. Since his death the very distinguished officer who had occupied the position of Vice Admiral has succeeded to his place as Admiral, and Rear-Admiral Rowan who has received the thanks of Congress for gallant services to the country, has been appointed Vice-Admiral.

THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

On the afternoon of the 24th of January last the steam sloop-of-war Oneida, carrying six guns and a crew of 176 officers and men, steamed out of the harbor of Yokohama on her return to this country, after a cruise of three years on the Asiatic Station. At seven o'clock on the same evening, in the Bay of Yeddo, about fifteen miles from Yokohama, she was run into by the English steamer Bombay, carrying the mails and passengers for the last-named port. After cutting down the Oneida, and carrying away entirely a large portion of her stern, the Bombay proceeded on her way, leaving behind her, in the darkness, the unfortunate ship and her gallant crew. In less than fifteen minutes from the time he was first struck the Oneida had sunk beneath the waves, and of 24 officers and 152 men, but 2 of the former and 57 of the latter escaped a watery grave.

I have already had the honor, in response to resolutions of Congress, to communicate all the information on this subject which was in the possession of the department, and to express my opinion of the causes of the disaster and of the conduct of the actors. I have not since that time seen reason to change these views, and still believing that our loss was caused by the recklessness and bad navigation of the persons in charge of the Bombay, I recommend that the department be authorized to take such means as may be available to obtain redress from her owners for our pecuniary loss. The lives of those who perished cannot be restored, nor their loss repaid to their families or their country.

NAVAL PENSION FUND.

The pension roll on the 1st of November, 1870, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1368 invalids annually receiving | $123,014·50 |
| 1642 widows and children, annually receiving | 266,032 00 |
| 3010 persons, receiving a total of | $389,046 50 |

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The whole actual expenditure of the department and the service, chargeable to the navy appropriations since the date of the last report and up to the 1st of December, is the sum of $18,225,165·11. This amount will be slightly, but only apparently, increased by the payments of adjudicated prize money and the bounties given by Congress to the heirs of those lost in the Oneida, which sums, though chargeable to other funds, will appear in the general sum of naval expenditure.

The actual expenditure of the year ending December 1, 1869, was $20,081,285. This shows a decrease in the expenditure of the last year from that of the previous year of $1,696,119 89.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of June next, amount in the aggregate to $19,994,837 17.

The expenditure since the commencement of the fiscal year is within that proportion of the appropriations applicable to the five months which have passed, and shows a decrease during that period of $2,486,581 30 from the expenditure of the corresponding five months of the last year.

The estimates for the general expenses of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amount to $20,683,317 77.

And to these is added the sum of $955,100 as necessary for permanent improvements at the several navy yards and stations.

In conclusion, I would express my renewed obligations to the chiefs and officers of the several bureaus for their skill and attention, and to the accomplished chief clerk of the department, who has discharged his onerous duties with great industry and ability.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The President.

In a supplement to his report, Secretary Robeson gives the following statement of the strength of foreign navies:—

| Countries. | Vessels. Steam. | Sail. | Total. | Guns. | Horse Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | .. | .. | 630 | 7982 | 105,896 |
| German Union | 44 | 97 | 141 | 1039 | 9,736 |
| France | 362 | 100 | 462 | 4884 | 91,888 |
| Netherlands | 66 | 64 | 131 | 1363 | .... |
| Portugal | 5 | 25 | 30 | 366 | .... |
| Spain | 74 | 148 | 122 | 1099 | .... |
| Italy | 88 | 8 | 96 | 948 | 26,716 |
| Austria | 53 | 164 | 217 | .... | 12,474 |
| Turkey | 91 | 94 | 185 | 2378 | .... |
| Russia | 237 | 37 | 274 | 2900 | .... |
| Sweden & Norway | 33 | 256 | 289 | 1322 | .... |
| Denmark | 31 | 58 | 69 | 456 | 3,890 |

†Forty-eight steam gunboats.


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Full Marble Top Walnut Suits..............$60 to $600
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Paris Confections

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Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of

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Comprising a magnificent assortment of

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C. PENAS,

No. 830 WALNUT STREET,

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## LITERATURE.

*REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.*

—The following new publications have been received from Porter & Coates:—

"Essays Written in the Intervals of Business, etc.," by Arthur Helps, published by Roberts Brothers, is a volume of short papers on various subjects, which, to our fancy, are more attractive than the longer and more elaborate performances that have proceeded from the same pen. Somewhat more than half the book is made up of a thoughtful essay on "Organization in Daily Life," and the rest of short papers under the following titles:—"On Practical Wisdom," "Aids to Contentment," "On Self-discipline," "On our Judgment of Other Men," "On the Exercise of Benevolence," "Domestic Rule," "Advice," "Secrecy," "On the Education of a Man of Business," "On the Transaction of Business," "On the Choice and Management of Agents," "On the Treatment of Suitors," "Interviews," "Of Councils, Commissions, and, in general, of Bodies of Men called together to Counsel and Direct," and "Party Spirit." Mr. Helps is a devout admirer of Bacon, and he has managed to produce a curious imitation in these essays of the style of his master. Both in manner and matter the essays of Mr. Helps are modelled upon those of Bacon, but, like all imitations, they are inferior to their great originals. Mr. Helps is very far from being a Bacon, but his essays are nevertheless readable, and they contain much acute observation and practical wisdom that will commend them to thoughtful readers.

"Ten Times One is Ten," by Colonel Frederic Ingham, published by Roberts Brothers, is one of the later productions of a writer who obtained a rather factitious reputation on the strength of a single story that circumstances rather than its own intrinsic merits made successful. The Rev. Edward E. Hale, otherwise "Colonel Frederic Ingham," wrote the "Man without a Country" at a time when it could scarcely fail to make a hit, but he has produced nothing since that is equally worthy of the public attention, and his stories are labored, tedious, and often insufferably stupid. "Ten Times One is Ten" is a utopian scheme for regenerating the world by the year 1882, and although the idea upon which it is based is somewhat quaint and original, neither the good purpose which the writer has in view nor the merits of the story itself make it very entertaining reading. This is not by any means the dullest of Mr. Hale's recent performances, but it is far from being the liveliest book we have ever had the pleasure of perusing.

"John Whopper, Newsboy," also published by Roberts Brothers, originally appeared in the *Old and New*, and although the author's name is not given, it bears unmistakably the impress of Mr. Hale's style, and is more entertaining than most of his productions, because it is shorter. In this instance at least brevity is the soul of wit, and there may be readers who will derive entertainment from the account of "John Whopper's" wonderful air-line journey to China and what he saw there.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the following new books:—

"Episodes and Lyric Pieces," by Robert Kelley Weeks, published by Leypoldt & Holt, is a series of verses by a student of poetry rather than a poet. Mr. Weeks has evidently studied Tennyson, William Morris, Swinburne, and Browning until he, unconsciously perhaps, is able to imitate their very different styles with considerable exactness. How far a mere imitator falls below a real poet is shown in the very first piece in the present volume, where, under the title of "The Return of Paris," Mr. Weeks treats the same theme as did William Morris in his "Death of Paris," which was the opening story of the last published volume of "The Earthly Paradise." Mr. Weeks' poem is not without merit, but along side of that of Mr. Morris it is palpably deficient in all the higher poetical qualities. Mr. Weeks is a graceful verse-writer, and there is nothing in the volume before us that is not melodious or that does not show a refined poetical sentiment, but the best of the pieces lack the one thing necessary to raise them above the level of respectable mediocrity-inspiration.

"The Summer in a Garden," by Charles Dudley Warner, is a collection of very charming papers that originally appeared in the columns of a New England rural paper of which the author is editor. They are quaint descriptions of rambles in and about a little garden, where the plants have established friendly and almost human relations with their possessor, and are written with such a fresh and hearty appreciation of the good things to be found even within the smallest plot of ground by the earnest student of nature, that the reader cannot avoid sharing in the enthusiasm of the writer. This is decidedly one of the pleasantest books of its class that we have met with for a long time, and it will repay more than one perusal even from a busy man.

—From J. P. Skelly & Co. we have received "Flossy Lee at the Mountains," by Faith Wynne, an interesting religious story for young children suitable for Sunday-school libraries.

—The December number of *Peters' Musical Monthly* has an excellent series of popular instrumental and vocal music, both sacred and secular.

—*The American Exchange and Review* for December presents an interesting series of well-written articles on general subjects, and a great amount of statistical and other information about finance, money and metallurgy, insurance, railways and transportation, manufactures, patents, trade, commerce, art, and other kindred subjects.

—Turner & Co. send us *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

—From the Central News Company we have received the *St. James Magazine*, and the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—A modest admirer of the "true woman" recently caused it to be announced that he had subscribed $50 to the Woman's Suffrage Association of Hartford, Conn.


CLOTHING.

OUR COLORS

As displayed in the materials of the Overcoats on the backs of our many thousands of patrons are proof against the combined influences of SUN and RAIN.

We warrant them

NOT TO FADE.

The permanence of color is largely appreciated by gentlemen who have been SO UNFORTUNATE as to buy Overcoats for a trifle less money, which have lost their color, and now look exceedingly shabby.

Our Patrons May be Sure

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All other descriptions of Clothes—Coats, Vests Pants, everything that a man wants.

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School Suits, Street Suits, Home Suits, everything that a big boy wants.

Bismarcks, Garibaldis, Blouses, everything that a little boy wants.

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ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & Co. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

$10 Overcoats,
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Our $15 Suits are more stylish and better cut and trimmed than any offered elsewhere.

FINE

READY-MADE

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Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

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Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

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TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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PLAIN WALL PAPERS

THAT CAN BE WASHED.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

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SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SELF-OILING Adjustable Hangers and Pedestals and Mill Gearing on hand and made to order.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,

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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
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Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
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CARPETINGS

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LOWEST PRICES.

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INVITATION.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

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PEABODY & WESTON.

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,

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Axminster,
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Gay's China Palace,

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Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

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| White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces | | $30 00 |
| " " " " | 113 " | 21 50 |
| " " " Tea | " 44 " | 7 00 |
| " " " " | " 46 " | 8 00 |
| " " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles | | 1 00 |
| Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces | | 9 50 |
| Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces | | 3 50 |
| Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces | | 4 00 |
| Stone Chamber Sets | | 2 50 |
| " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces | | 50 |
| " Dining Plates, per dozen | | 1 00 |
| Table Tumblers, per dozen | | 50 |
| Table Goblets | | 75 |
| Glass Tea Sets (4 articles) | | 75 |
| Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box | | 90 |
| Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle | | 90 |

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

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MALT LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

Great Reduction in Prices.

DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.

BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.

XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,

At CUCKE'S'

OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,

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CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

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GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,
Pendants.
Brackets, Etc.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

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The Best Quality!
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Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

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265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

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ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837 45 |
| Interest from Investments, 1869 | 114,906 74 |
| | $2,106,584 19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386 84 |

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,123,946 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 82,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 331,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| S. Morris Waln, | Charles W. Cushman, |
| John Mason, | Clement A. Griscom, |
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,

5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733.

TRUSTEES.

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| William H. Hamilton, | Charles P. Bower, |
| John Carrow, | Jesse Lightfoot, |
| George I. Young, | Robert Shoemaker, |
| Jos. R. Lyndall, | Peter Armbruster, |
| Levi P. Coats, | M. H. Dickinson, |
| Samuel Sparhawk, | Peter Williamson, |

Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139 12

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| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
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| John H. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN P. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 16, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi rivers between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commission.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 10 at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 10.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $3 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |
| To Halifax | 20 | To Halifax | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
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### THE STAGE MANAGER.

The "stage manager," if he be endowed with the proper degree of efficiency, is the person with whom the public is most concerned. With the commercial affairs of the enterprise he has nothing to do; but of the stage he is absolute master, "putting a piece upon the stage" being his chief duty. The ideal "stage manager" should be able to take a play-book in his hand, and, without disturbing influence, direct what is called the "business" of every scene, arranging the artists into picturesque groups, and generally contriving that the effect to the eye of the spectators shall be as varied and as pleasing as possible. He will take care that three or four persons do not remain too long in the same straight line, pointing out when they may conveniently "cross" each other, and change their relative positions. With respect to old pieces, he ought to be learned in the matter of tradition, but not so obstinate as to turn a deaf ear to all suggestions for improvement. The actor gives color to the performance, but all that in pictorial art is called composition is the work of the stage-manager. During the execution of a ballet his functions are in abeyance, the temporary ruler being the ballet-master. So are they in those comic scenes of a harlequinade where everything depends on the humor of the clown, the clown becoming master of the stage, despot over columbine, pantaloon, and harlequin, who rises, in his turn, to supremacy when he dances *pas de deux*, technically called "trips," with columbine. But these are merely exceptional cases. The general conduct of the piece belongs to the stage manager only. Therefore, it is to be regretted that his merits and demerits are so frequently ignored by professional critics. With a company of middling actors who just understand their trade, and could "read" without offense, a first-rate stage manager would at least produce a pleasing picture for the masses. As he is supposed to be always present in the theatre, it is his duty to make announcements or apologies, whenever occasion requires, as the official spokesman to the public. The stage manager named in the bills is sometimes reduced to comparative inactivity when the manager *par excellence*, himself a master of the art of stage management, will not intrust the realization of his ideas to another person. Mr. Macready, Mr. Charles Kean, M'me Vestris, were all virtually the stage managers of their own theatres, merely leaving inferior details to the care of the nominal officer. Sometimes, too, the authority is delegated to the author of a piece, when he is supposed to be a man of "practical" as well as of literary talent. But these are all cases of the union of two offices in one person, just as an analogous union is produced when the manager is also the principal actor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### THE GREAT VIOLIN-MAKER.

Whether the violin model came from France or Italy, it is indebted to Italy, and to Italy alone, for its rise and progress. If it was a French seed, it early floated away from its native land to take root and flourish in Italian soil. There were great lute schools at Brescia as early as 1450, and viols were fabricated in large quantities somewhat later at Venice, Bologna, and Mantua. But it was in the workshop of Gasparo di Salo that the first Italian violin was probably made. Like almost all the great violin-makers, he lived to an advanced age, and died, after fifty good years of work, in the town of Brescia. The rise of music in Italy, and the perfection of the great violin schools, closely followed the rise and perfection of Italian painting. It was at the beginning of the sixteenth century that all the elements of the art which had existed apart from each other began to come together; the study of anatomy and chiaroscuro, from Floraece and Padua, richness of color from Venice, reverence for ideal beauty from Umbria. It was towards the end of the seventeenth century that one great maker gathered up in himself the perfections of all his predecessors, and bequeathed to modern ears, in tonal splendor, delights analogous to those which the noblest painters have left us in form and color. Like the rapid perfection of Greek culture under Pericles, or the sudden blossoming of Italian art under Pope Julius II, so, at the close of one short century, broke into perfect bloom the flower of the Cremonese school. Antonius Straduarius stands crowned the monarch of his art, the Phidias or the Raphael of the violin. He was high and thin, and looked like one worn with much thought and incessant industry. In summer he wore a white cotton night-cap, and in winter a white one made of some woollen material. He was never seen without his apron of white leather, and every day was to him exactly like every other day. His mind was always riveted upon his one pursuit, and he seemed neither to know nor to desire the least change of occupation. His violins sold for four golden livres apiece, and were considered the best in Italy, and, as he never spent anything, except upon the necessaries of life and his own trade, he saved a good deal of money, and the simple-minded Cremonese used to make jokes about his thriftiness, and not, perhaps, without a little touch of envy, until the favorite proverb applied to a prosperous fellow-citizen used to be "As rich as Stradnarius!"—*Good Words.*

POKER PICTURES.—The curious productions known as poker-pictures or poker-drawings have neither paint nor inlay, neither pressing nor cutting. They are nothing but panels of wood in which dark shadings have been produced by the application of red hot tools. Many school-rooms, many country mansions, and some churches, are in possession of specimens of this kind of art. "A Study of a Female Head," "A Tiger Killing Deer," "The Temptation of Christ," "Cornelius Sending for St. Peter," "The Saviour Bearing the Cross," "The Good Samaritan," "The Head of a Rabbi," "Oliver Cromwell"—these are among the subjects of such pictures known to have been produced in this eccentric department of art. Connoisseurs of poker-pictures talk about Smith, of Skipton; Cranch, of Axminster; Thompson, of Wilts, and Collis, of Ireland, as artists of some note. About the beginning of the present century there was an exhibition of poker-pictures in London, comprising fifty-three specimens by a Mrs. Nelson, and thirteen by Miss Nelson. The pictures were, without any high-flown words, described as having been "done on wood with hot pokers;" and they were to be seen "at the farrier's adjoining the Lyceum, in the Strand." Cranch is said to have first tried his hand in this humble department while standing before an oaken chimney-piece; he took a red-hot poker out of the fire, and scorched a rather bold and effective design on the oaken panels. A good Smith, we are told, will fetch a tolerable price among the poker-admirers, in imitation of collectors' prices in other and higher walks of art. The scorching is effected by any heated bar of iron, but in the best specimens tools of various shapes are used, to make some of the scorched lines narrower and finer than others; the artists having, literally, many irons in the fire at once. The actual lines of the device are first pencilled or drawn; the scorching is to produce the shadows, the lighter tints being the result of holding the red-hot iron very close to the wood, but not quite touching it. If the panel have any strongly-marked lines, fibres, knots, eyes, curls, or other diversities of grain, the artist sometimes avails himself of these to produce pictorial effect, scorching around or near them according to circumstances. In one instance a knot in the wood was made to represent the eye in a portrait, by a few judicious touches of the scorching-iron; while in another case curled lines or grain-marks were made available to represent the furrows in an old man's cheek. The artist, in fact, studies his panel, or should do so.—*All the Year Round.*

THE LITTLE MONOSYLLABLE "IF."—That little monosyllable "if," what a part has it played or not played in the annals of the world! *If* Darius had never received a certain curtain lecture from his wife there would never have been a Persian invasion of Greece; *if* the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter the fate of Europe would have been changed; *if* only when King Louis was flying from his capital and his throne there had been no hitch in the execution of his plans, he would never have been arrested at Varennes, Marie Antoinette would never have been the tragic figure in history that she is, and a war which, as it was, necessitated a new map of Europe, would never have spread the ruin, desolation, and havoc that it did. For that celebrated flight everything that human prudence could foresee had been foreseen. The royal family of France entered upon it with confident prognostications of safety. The little Dauphin, disguised in girl's clothes, was exultant and gay, as befitted a French boy. He said they were going to play a comedy, as they were disguised in strange dresses. M. le Comte de Ferron had charge of driving the royal carriage—a gallant Swedish nobleman, who, four years back, had been inspired with an ardent but respectful and distant admiration, as Lamartine informs us, for Marie Antoinette. These sentiments had been increased in intensity by absence. The Queen, with true womanly instinct, at this supreme moment of peril, fixed upon him as the person who was, above all others, the man capable to take charge of their flight from Paris; and the charge, says the historian of the Girondists, was at once and honorably accepted. At first everything went well. They passed the barrier without being discovered and reached Bondy in safety. At Montmirail, between Meux and Chalons, an inauspicious accident happened to the royal carriage, which involved, for purposes of repair, an hour's stoppage. Still no obstruction was offered; and the Queen, on entering Chalons, exclaimed, "We are saved!" and fainted with joy. But the fate of the flight was sealed at St. Menehould. Drouet, the postmaster, a stern republican, recognized the illustrious fugitives, and immediately upon the recognition made up his mind to the course he would pursue. Yet even now all was not necessarily lost. That ignominious "if!" If M. de Bouille, the zealous adherent of the king, had but communicated to Louis that the horses would be posted behind the tower instead of in front of it; if a delay of several hours had not thus been caused, matters might yet have been well. —*London Society.*


NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $250, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $260; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
12 5 6t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM GAUL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of SARAH GAUL et al., executors William Gaul, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, December 19, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 5 mwf 5t GEORGE M. CONARROE, Auditor.

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THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and show-rooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, December 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:
TENTH (South), No. 805—Brick Dwelling.
CARTER, Nos. 205 and 207, below Chesnut, between Second and Third—Five-story Brick Building.
FRONT AND LOMBARD, Northeast corner—Large and valuable Lot, 213 by 180 feet, 3 fronts.
FORTY-FIRST AND WALNUT, Southeast corner—Large and valuable Lot.
FENN, No. 404—Genteel Dwelling.
FRONT (South), No. 405—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-SECOND AND PINE, Northwest corner—Stores and Dwellings.
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—81½ acres valuable Ore Lands.
FIFTH (South), Nos. 273 and 275—Two valuable Stores.
BROAD, north of Dauphin—Valuable lot, 31½ feet front.
PASSYUNK road, Northeast corner of Moore—Building Lot.
RICHMOND, Northeast corner of Allegheny avenue—Desirable Lot.
KELTON, No. 109—Two Brick Dwellings.
CANTRELL, No. 910—Store and Dwelling.
Pew No. 41 middle aisle St. Stephen's Church.
185 shares Philadelphia and Erie Land Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
100 shares Central National Bank.
15 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, preferred.
7 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
22 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co., preferred.
160 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
1 share Amateur Drawing Room (Seventeenth st.)
1 share Consolidation National Bank.
$1217 38 bond Philadelphia Cannel Coal Co. [12 2 3t
100 shares Philadelphia Slate Co.
$4000 Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Co.
$18,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad of Virginia.
38 shares Empire Transportation Co.
205 shares Mifflin and Centre County Railroad.
11 shares West Jersey Railroad Co.
200 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
Catalogues now ready.
Sale in West Philadelphia, N. W. corner Thirty-seventh and Sansom streets.
NEAT FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
December 6, at 10 o'clock, the neat furniture. May be examined on the morning of sale. 12 2 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
STOCK OF TABLE CUTLERY, WAITERS, HOLLOW WARE, TINNED WARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a portion of the stock of a hardware merchant declining business, consisting of a great variety of knives and forks, carvers, waiters, cork-screws, nut-picks, enamelled hollow-ware, tinware, saws, shovels and tongs, skates, locks, tacks, etc.
Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Monday. 12 2 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning. [11 30 5t
December 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [12 2 5t
December 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, CRUMB CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 3 5t
SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.
Will be sold
On Thursday Morning,
December 15, on four months' credit, by order of assignee in bankruptcy, the entire stock of a DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, comprising dress goods, shawls, cloths, cassimeres, velveteens, etc. 12 5 9t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.
Positive Sale by Order of Importers to Close a Foreign Account.
FRENCH BRONZE CLOCKS, STATUES AND GROUPS, Agate and Amarino Vases, Bisquet Figures, Alabaster Groups and Statuettes, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
December 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, a choice invoice of the above fine goods of latest importations.
Also, 2 very large Hebe Vases, with fine carvings.
May be examined with catalogues, on Wednesday, Dec. 7. 12 5 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 3

FURS. FURS.
Twelfth Fall Trade Sale American and Imported Furs, Robes, Lap Blankets, etc.
On Friday Morning,
December 9, at 10 o'clock. 12 3 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
10 19 tf


CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Clerks of Councils.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ninety-nine hundred and four dollars and sixty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the clerks of Councils, to the items of their annual appropriation for 1870, as follows:—

To Item 2. For printing journals, ordinances, and other documents, sixty-one hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

To Item 4. For advertising ordinances and resolutions, twenty-eight hundred and sixty-two dollars.

To Item 5. For carriage hire, six hundred and twenty dollars.

To Item 11 (A new item hereby added to their said appropriation). To pay certain bills for advertising, printing, carriage hire, and expenses of special committees, in 1869, and to pay balance of salary of page of Common Council for 1870, two hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty cents.

Warrants to be drawn by the clerks of Councils.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
12 5 1t


1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24 tf

*Continued from the First Page.*

country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another power. This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary; but those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence, which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just when the population of States bordering on the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations, recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence, in 1831, the river was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Dauro throughout its whole extent, was made free for the subjects of both crowns.

In 1853 the Argentine Confederation by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty, which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of national law, as highways or channels, opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by Imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim says "it seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters; on the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence where it disembogues itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation through about one-half of the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Hudson and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States.

The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for their labor. To the inhabitants of the seaboard it affords cheaper food; to the nation an increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is to be hoped that the Government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian Provinces have urged her adherence. Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan for its revival. Our representatives to all these governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited.

But the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels.

I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers, one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the government they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress in the course of the present session looking to a remedy for this evil, even if it should be at some cost to the national Treasury. I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas and American shipbuilding at home.

The condition of the archives at the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion, and from the other departments. It is ill adapted to purposes for which it is used; has not capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire-proof.

Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leaves but little hope of safety for either the building or its contents in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress, of the historic records of the revolution, and of the confederation of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the governmental archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State. I recommend to your consideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately belong all powers and duties in relation to the territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage, and from the Interior Department to the War Department, the Pension Bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of soldier's pensions, I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department. The estimates for the expenses of the government for the next fiscal year are $18,244,346·01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year for the same items $8,971,127·56. In this estimate, however, is included $22,348,278·37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provisions, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was $11,984,518·08. The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the whole of the year 1869 was about 134, and for eleven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when by wise and prudent legislation Congress should look to a policy which must place our currency at par with gold at no distant day. The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than $80,000,000 per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen, almost entirely with the revenue stamps disbursed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than produce. Revenue enough may be raised after four years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfil our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the income for the support of the government, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the government and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates, to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves.

The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that on a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts as an encouragement to home production, affords employment to labor at living wages in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, and also in the development of home resources under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870.

The army has gradually been reduced, so that on the first day of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate various bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building suited to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report. The expenses of the Navy for the whole of the last year, *i. e.*, from December 1, 1869, the date of the last report—are less than $19,000,000, or about $1,000,000 less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year—*i. e.*, since July 1—show for the five months a decrease of over $2,400,000 from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were $28,205,671·37; those for next year are $20,683,317, with $955,100 additional for necessary and permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely for the mere maintenance of the naval establishment, as it now is without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriations made for the last and current years were evidently intended by Congress, and are sufficient, only to keep the navy on its present footing by the repairing and refitting of our old ships. This policy must of course gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued, the necessity for new repairs in ships and navy yards becomes more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon become unsafe and useless.

I hope during the present session of Congress to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made, with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a government which represents a country with over five thousand miles of coast-lines on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty millions of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General shows a most satisfactory working of that department. With the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege and the adoption of the correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend authorization by Congress to the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective departments. At present these commissions, where appointments are Presidential, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the departments of Government, except those of the Post Office and of Justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions. Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employes who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate." To make their appointments complete I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives, as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public place. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States. Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendents not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices, I deemed it my duty to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms—*i. e.*, as a missionary work.

The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries to Christianize and civilize the Indians, and to train them in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school houses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this quantity 3,698,910·05 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,159,515·81 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, colleges, or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads, or for other purposes. The entries under the Homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year.

Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the Homestead or the Pre-emption laws is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to residence and cultivation.

The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were enabled from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them are now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. These laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They should therefore be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and preemption laws?

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated the lands taken under the Agricultural College acts and for internal improvement purposes under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States and corporations 27,836,257 63-100 acres for railways, canals, and wagon roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies, in connection with railways completed, or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted bonds. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impulse to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation. During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3374 caveats, and 160 application for the extension of patents; 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 110 extended, and 1089 allowed, but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $136,304·29 in excess of its expenditures.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session.

The remaining volumes willbe completed with all the despatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity, and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions. During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was $27,780,811 11, and 1758 bounty land warrants were issued at its close; 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service. The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department the Bureau of Education; and in the interest of the other a separate department, that of agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus, if properly fostered I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency. In conclusion I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of every tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit. Reductions of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people; to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided; but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us. A reform in our treatment of the Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and finally, in securing a pure, untrammelled ballot, that every man entitled to vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, color, or nativity.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1870.

## CONGRESS.

### FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

#### Senate.

*Continued from Second Edition.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—By Mr. Williams, bills explanatory of the act admitting the State of Oregon into the Union, and amendatory of the organic act of the Territory of Idaho.

By Mr. Pratt, to provide for the appointment of Clerks of Circuit and District Courts of the District of Indiana, and to define their powers and duties.

By Mr. Kellogg, for the removal of political disabilities.

By Mr. Casserly, for the repeal of all laws for the collection of an income tax or any tax of that nature.

By Mr. Sumner, bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes, fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of the national banks, and to promote the return to specie payments. The bill provides that the fabrication of United States notes shall cease immediately to pay out or reissue any fractional currency of denominations less than twenty-five cents, after June 30, or denominations of 25 cents after September 30; or of 50 cents after December 31, 1871, at which dates all fractional currency in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed. Section 3 provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall retain the interest upon all bonds held by him as as security for the circulation of any bank, and issue therefor special gold certificates of deposit without interest which may be held by the respective banks in whose favor they are issued as part of their legal reserves until the resumption of specie payment. Section 4 requires that when a national bank withdraws its bonds held as security for circulation, all substitute bonds shall be four per cent. bonds authorized by act of July 14, 1870.

The remaining sections require the withdrawal of all bonds bringing other than coin interest, and the substitution in their place of coin interest-bearing bonds within sixty days, and increase the amounts of five per cent. and four and a half per cent. bonds authorized by act of July 14, 1870, to five hundred millions of each class.

Mr. Cole introduced bills as follows:—To abolish carriage charges in the mints; to amend the act of July 14, 1870, by repealing sections which lowered the duty on brandy and prepared opium; also a joint resolution defining the rights of settlers upon the public lands, and joint resolution relating to gold notes and United States notes. The latter provides that after June 30, 1871, such notes shall be receivable at their face value for duties on imports.

Resolutions were introduced, and temporarily laid aside, as follows:—

By Mr. Fenton, requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris and the Secretary of State since the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, so far as the same relates to political subjects and matters connected with said war, as well as to the question of the protection of subjects of the North German Confederation with which the United States Legation in Paris has been charged.

By Mr. Corbett—For information as to probable cost of improvement of Umpqua and Willamette rivers, above Oregon city in Oregon.

By Mr. Sumner—For information concerning the condition and financial management of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and as to the extent to which the educational needs of the colored population are provided for.

[*Continued in later editions.*]

SUNDAY ROWS.—Last evening a dozen or so of fellows indulged in a general fight at Fifteenth and Wood streets. Policeman Nichols, of the Eighth district, ran to the spot and succeeded in arresting William H. Hunter. This individual proved to be decidedly refractory, and assaulted the policeman. The crowd also took sides with the prisoner, and struck his captor with stones and boards. Nichols held on to his man and got him to the station, where Alderman Massey gave him a hearing and held him in $600 for trial.

Another row took place about the same time, at Twenty-third and Hare streets. Policeman McGrane appeared on the scene, and was immediately set upon and badly beaten. During the melee, McGrane drew his revolver and fired it. This attracted the attention of other policemen, who succeeded in arresting George and William H. Bailey and George Moore, who were bound over by Alderman Pancoast.

WIDOWED AND CHILDLESS.—Information is wanted by Mary Green of her son, John Green, about nineteen years of age, who was apprenticed to Rees C. Hines, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and left him in the spring of 1867, going first to Chambersburg, and finally to Philadelphia, where he is believed to have worked as a machinist. Mrs. Green is a widow, and he her only son. She is nearly blind and very poor, having been compelled to walk over a hundred miles before she reached the city, subsisting entirely on charity. Information concerning his whereabouts should be sent to David Roach, acting High Constable, Central Station.

WANTED SOME GEESE.—The residents on Cedar street, near the Eighteenth District Station, yesterday noticed some suspicious movements by two young fellows named John Megargee and John Schmidt. They seemed to want to get at some geese which were in one of the yards. The police were notified, and on repairing to the rear of the dwellings found the pair secreted in some weeds. Megargee had a slung-shot and Schmidt had a stone tied in a handkerchief, and a two bushel bag around his body and beneath his clothing. These circumstances being decidedly suspicious, they were committed by Alderman Neill.

FIRES.—Yesterday afternoon a frame stable situated on the Almshouse property, on Darby road, below Thirty-seventh street, was slightly damaged by fire. A few minutes prior to the discovery of the flames three lads were noticed running from the building, and it is supposed that they kindled the fire.

At a few minutes of 2 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was created by the burning of a shed in the rear of No. 729 Bainbridge street.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second of the supplementary series of the "Star" course of lectures will be delivered to-morrow evening by John G. Saxe, Esq., who will discourse upon "Love." Mr. Saxe is too well known as a humorist to need any special recommendation, and a crowded house may be expected to-morrow evening.

# FOURTH EDITION

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

## THE EVACUATION OF ORLEANS.

## How it was Effected.

## Important from the Dominion.

## Proceedings of Congress.

## Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

#### How De Paladines' Army Left Orleans.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—An official communication announces that General D'Aurelles, on the night of December 3, advised the Government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans and retreating to the left bank of the Loire. The Government, however, was of opinion that it would be better to hold firm at Orleans, but General D'Aurelles reiterating his views of the necessity for a retreat. The Government decided to act accordingly, but at noon on the 4th of December General de Paladines telegraphed to the Government that he had changed his opinion and would hold Orleans. Thereupon Gambetta started to go to Orleans, but when near La Chapelle his train was fired upon by the Prussian cavalry and Gambetta returned to Tours, where he found a despatch from General Pelliere, announcing that the enemy had demanded the evacuation of Orleans under threat that they would bombard the place, and that Pelliere had agreed, in the name of General D'A. Palladines, to comply with the demand. Accordingly the marine batteries were spiked, the powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans. Despatches from the chief of the Corps d'Armee announces that the retreat was made in good order, but no despatches have been received from General Paladines.

#### Sharp Fighting by the Garibaldians.

LYONS, Dec. 4.—There was sharp fighting all day yesterday, between Autun and Arnay-le-Due, between a portion of Garibaldi's command and the Prussians. The Garibaldians were successful, and are following up their advantage with activity and spirit.

#### The Spanish Crown.

FLORENCE, Dec. 4.—The Duke of Aosta has formally accepted the crown of Spain, tendered to him by a deputation from the Government, the Regency, and National Cortez.

#### Granville and Gortschakoff.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's last letter is published. It is dated November 29. The British Minister says there is nothing for him to add to his previous appeal to international law. He is aware that suggestions for a congress of powers to settle this and other questions have been made, but not adopted, and he is also aware that in the contingency of the possession of the principalities by Austria, Russia could question the provisions of the treaty of 1856.

He is, however, ignorant of such a purpose, and therefore that question could not be introduced, and he trusts that all obstacles to the continuance of peaceful relations will be removed. If Russia has formed an opinion as to her right, but does not intend to act without consulting the other powers, the controversy is already partially closed.

Earl Granville concludes by accepting Russia's invitation to a conference, but without admitting the foregone conclusion as to the result.

#### The French Abandon Champigny.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The French have been driven from Chevilly, and have abandoned Champigny-sur-Marne. They are now massing near Creteil. The cold is intense. The troops suffer severely.

### *FROM THE DOMINION.*

#### Slave Marriages.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—A case involving the legality of slave marriages in international law was argued before a full court of judges here on Saturday, the main question turning on the validity or otherwise of a marriage celebrated between two slaves some fifty years ago in Virginia, and the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the issue of such marriage. The arguments on both sides were very lengthy, and the court reserved its decision. The loss by the collision of two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railway on Friday is estimated at over $200,000.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

#### House Absentees.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following is a list of the absentees in the House on call of roll:—

Morrill (Me.), Peters, Ela, Ames Calkins, Van Wyck, Ward, Hotchkiss, Moore, Haight, Cleveland, Van Auken, Gilfillan, Hambleton, Dockery, Lash, Hoge, Buck, Bradley, Hays, Sherwood, Harris, and Rice.

#### Revenue Reform.

Several propositions have been introduced in the Senate already showing a determination to abolish the income tax, and also in favor of general amnesty.

The House has taken a recess until 2 o'clock.

#### The Porter Affair.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Admiral Porter has written a letter to the President explanatory of the letter recently published in the New York papers. In this letter it is understood Porter admits having written the letter attributed to him just after the capture of Fort Fisher. He denies any intention of reflecting upon the President, and says the letter was written in the heat of the moment, and under great excitement. The letter will probably be made public to-morrow. It is thought the President will not take any notice of Porter's Fort Fisher letter, and that he will send to the Senate at once Porter's name for the position of Admiral.

#### New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅞; do. 1864, do., 106⅜; do. 1865, do. 106⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅛; do. 1867, 109⅛; do. 1868, 109⅞; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅞; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 101⅞; Adams Express Co., 65; Michigan Central, 120¼; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 134⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 44⅜.

#### New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales of 2500 bales uplands at 15⅝c.; Orleans at 15⅞c. Flour steady and without decided change; sales of 11,000 barrels. Wheat firm; sales of 61,000 bushels new spring at $1·36@1·37; red Western at $1·45@1·46; white Michigan at $1·62. Corn heavy and declining; sales of 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 77@79c. Oats quiet; sales of 28,000 bushels Ohio at 62@63½c.; Western at 61@62c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 90½c.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S REPORT.

## The Government Finances.

## A Flattering Exhibit.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

#### Abstract of Secretary Boutwell's Report.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury states that the financial condition has improved during the past year. Receipts for the fiscal year ending with June last, $411,255,477; expenditures for the same period, $309,653,560, showing a surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including the amount pledged to the sinking fund by the act of February 25, 1862, of $101,601,916. Receipts for the first quarter of the present year, $115,101,230; estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, $244,000,000; estimated expenditures for the same period, $ [illegible],500,000.

The expenditures for the same period were $203,-500,000; the expenditures for the first quarter were $86,562,920, showing a balance applicable to the payment of the public debt, including, however, the amount payable on account of sinking fund, $69,038,-310. In estimating the expenditures of the next fiscal year, the Secretary has included $24,590,000, properly chargeable to current revenue, as an appropriation under the acts of February 25, 1862, and July, 1870, relating to the sinking fund. There will be required also the sum of $4,865,933, being the amount answering to interest on a capital of sinking fund as represented on the books of the department.

The Secretary estimates the receipts for the year ending June 12 at $320,418,000; the expenditures, $309,639,319; according to which there will be a surplus applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, in addition to payments made on that account through the sinking fund, of $10,778,680. An analysis of the expenditures develops facts tending to sustain the opinion that the balance will be considerably larger than appears from the foregoing estimates.

It may reasonably be anticipated that the total reduction of the public debt during the next fiscal year, including payments on account of sinking fund, will be about $50,000,000. The war in Europe has rendered it impracticable to refund the national debt, as authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870. A portion of the paper has been manufactured, and the preparation of plates has been so far advanced that whenever a favorable opportunity arises the loan may be offered and the bonds delivered without delay. Inasmuch as the war in Europe, and consequent demand for money, make it doubtful whether the four and four and a half per cent. bonds will be taken, it seems to me wise to authorize the issue of three hundred millions additional bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

The interest can be paid quarterly without inconvenience, and the Secretary therefore respectfully recommends that the loan act be so modified that the payment of interest may be quarterly instead of semi-annually. Should these recommendations be approved by Congress, it is of great importance that an act authorizing the changes be passed without delay. Complaints are made that national bank bills are worn to such an extent as to be no longer fit for circulation, and as no more new banks are to be organized, the Secretary recommends that an appropriation be made, and authority be given for the issue of new bills upon such paper and in such form as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary asks the attention of Congress to a bill prepared in the department, and submitted at the last session, relative to the mints and the coinage system of the country. He states with regard to the question of the revival of American commerce that, without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, he cannot overstate the importance of such legislation as will secure that revival. He recommends the increase of permanent appropriations for collecting the revenue from customs to the sum of $2,600,000, and also such alteration of the law as will provide for one principal appraiser at each port where there are now two, with equal power.

The supervising architect of the Treasury states that the expenditure authorized by law for the construction of the post office at New York will be inadequate, unless the character of the work is changed from the original design. It seems to be due to New York for general and apparent reasons, and in consideration of the fact that the most eligible site has been secured by the co-operation and, in some degree, at the expense of the city, that the building should not only be a fire-proof structure, but also of such design and workmanship as to rank among the best public buildings of the country.

The Secretary renews the recommendations for an appropriation for steam revenue cutters, marine hospitals, and transferring David's Island from the War to the Treasury Department, and for a marine hospital. He calls attention to the inadequacy and inequality of the salaries of officers of the Treasury Department. In his annual report of December last he advised the continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition to the success of the proposed loan.

The circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia simultaneously with the passage of the Loan bill put it out of the power of the department to make the negotiation, as had been expected. The large revenues, however, of the Government continuing without material abatement until the present time, the improved credit of the country has enabled the Treasury Department, by weekly purchases, to reduce the amount of surplus bonds offered for sale, and contributed to depreciate the market value of gold.

He also expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay interest on the public debt, and from twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars of the principal annually. The reduction of the public debt since the 30th of June last has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed sixty millions of dollars. He says in conclusion that the financial prospect, although highly favorable, is not such as to warrant important changes in the revenue system at the present session.

But should the result during the coming year meet his expectations, it will be possible at the December session of the Forty-second Congress to make a very material reduction in the revenues without impairing the ability of the Government to make satisfactory payments of the public debt.

#### Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Attorney-General Akerman heard, on Saturday afternoon, the argument by James H Storrs, of New York, counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, upon the question of the obligation of the company to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the United States in aid of constructing its railroad. He took the ground that the company is not under any obligation to pay interest on these bonds until their maturity, except from specific sources of revenue expressly set aside for that purpose, and asserted that the United States will be a great gainer, not only by saving in freights and in carrying the mails, but in the enhanced value of public lands and in the increase of taxable property. That by the act of 1864, amending the act of 1862, Congress provided that only one-half instead of the whole of the compensations for services rendered for the Government by the companies should be required to be applied to the payment of those bonds, principal and interest, and that the law so stands at the present.

#### Congress.

#### House of Representatives.

*Continued from the Second Edition.*

The following-named members were present:—

From Maine, Messrs. Lynch, Blaine, and Hale; from New Hampshire, Stevens and Benton; from Vermont, Willard, Poland, and Smith; from Massachusetts, Buffington, Twichell, Hooper, Butler, Banks, Brooks, Hoar, Washburn, and Dawes; from Rhode Island, Jenckes and Dixon; from Connecticut, Strong, Kellogg, Starkweather, and Barnum; from New York, Reeves, Schumacher, Slocum, Fox, Morris, S. S Cox, Brooks, Wood, Potter, Ketcham, Griswold, Tanner, Ferriss, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, McCarthy, Cowles, Kelsey, Bennett, and Sheldon; from New Jersey, Bird and Hill; from Pennsylvania, Randall, O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Taylor, Stiles, Townsend, Getz, Dickey, Cake, Woodward, Mercur, Packer, Haldeman, Cessna, Morrell, Armstrong, Scofield, Covode, Negley, Phelps, and Donley; from Delaware, Biggs; from Maryland, Archer, Swan, Hamill, and Stone; from Virginia, Ayer, Platt, Porter, Booker, Milnes, McKenzie, and Gibson; from North Carolina, Cobb, Shober, and Jones; from South Carolina, Bowen and Wallace; from Alabama, Dix; from Mississippi, McKee; from Louisiana, Sheldon and Darrall; from Ohio, Stevenson, Schenck, Lawrence, Munges, Smith, Winans, Beatty, Dickinson, Peck, Van Trump, Morgan, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Upson, and Garfield; from Kentucky, Winchester and Jones; from Tennessee, Stokes, Tillman, Prosser, Harkins, and Smith; from Indiana, Niblack, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Williams, and Packard; from Illinois, Kidd, Farnsworth, Burchard, Hawley, Ingersoll, Cook, Callom, McCreely, Burr, Hay, Crebs, and Logan; from Missouri, Mills, Finkelnburg, Boyd, Burdett, Van Horn, and Asper; from Arkansas, none; from Michigan, Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Terry, Conger, and Strickland; from Florida, Hamilton; from Texas, Whittemore, Conner, Clark, and Degener; from Iowa, McCreary, Allison, Loughridge, Palmer, and Pomeroy; from Wisconsin, Paine, Atwood, Cobb, Eldridge, Sawyer, and Washburn; from California, Axtell, Sargent, and Johnson; from Minnesota, Wilkinson and Wilson; from Oregon, Smith; from Kansas, Clarke; from West Virginia, McGrew and Witcher; from Nevada, Fitch; from Nebraska, Taffe. 173 member answered to their names. Excuses were made for Messrs. Kerr, of Indiana, and Calkins, of New York, detained at home by severe illness.

On motion of Mr. Schenck a committee was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might deem proper to make. Messrs. Schenck, Allison, and Potter were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

J. H. Sypher was sworn in as member from the First district of Louisiana; Joseph Dixon, from the Second district of North Carolina; R. S. W. Duke, after an unsuccessful effort on the part of Messrs. Schenck and Platt to have his credentials referred to the Committee of Elections, was called upon to take the oath as member from the Fifth district of Virginia, but was not present.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, took a recess till 1·45, awaiting the reception of the President's message.

The recess having expired, Mr. Duke, member elect from Virginia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

The President's message to Congress was then delivered, and Mr. Pherson, the Clerk of the House, proceeded to read it.

The Message was ordered to be printed. The Treasury report was then ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to supply an omission in the last Indian appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Dawes and passed, and the House then at three o'clock adjourned.

#### Scenes at the Opening of Congress.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There was nothing of an unusual or exciting character about the opening proceedings of the session to-day. The attendance of Senators and members was very full, and everybody seemed ready for business. There was the usual hand-shaking and greeting in both houses. Members who are re-elected congratulated each other on their good fortune, while those who were defeated in the recent canvass condoled with their fellows who met a similar fate.

On all sides there was the utmost good feeling. In the Senate Carl Schurz seemed to be the lion of the hour, being warmly welcomed by both Republicans and Democrats. In the House Schenck was an object of much attention. Public curiosity was aroused about the successor to Whittemore, of South Carolina. Everybody asked "Where is the negro?" But he did not present himself.

The galleries of both houses were of course crowded by ladies and gentlemen anxious to witness the opening proceedings and hear the President's Message. The House was called to order promptly at noon, and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll to ascertain if a quorum was present. The noise and confusion were so great that he could not hear the responses, and the Speaker was compelled to stop frequently and demand order.

The indications are, judging from the chairmen of the several leading committees, that nothing will be done to-day or for some days, except perhaps the introduction of appropriation bills. Mr. Dawes says he will bring in one or two bills at once, so as to get under way before the holidays. It is understood that General Butler has prepared several important bills, which he will throw upon the House soon, carrying out the ideas contained in his late war speech.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### REAL ESTATE.

#### Properties Sold by the Sheriff.

The monthly sale of properties by Sheriff Lyle was held on Saturday last, and was largely attended. Among other properties disposed of were the following, for the prices respectively named:—

Dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fifth street, at the distance of seventy-seven feet north from Prime, containing in front 16 feet and in depth 80 feet, yearly ground rent of $40 reserved. Price $2100.

Dwelling and lot of ground, north side of Christian street, 212 feet east of Broad, ground rent reserved. Price $1600.

Dwelling and lot of ground, south side of Kates street, at the distance of 212 feet east from Broad, 16 feet front and 47 feet deep, ground rent reserved. Price $1025.

Dwelling and lot of ground, north side of Christian street, at the distance of 228 feet east of Broad, 16 feet front and 50 feet deep, ground rent reserved. Price $1600.

Dwelling and lot of ground, south side of Kates street, at the distance of 228 feet east of Broad, 16 feet front and 47 feet deep, ground rent reserved. Price $1025.

Tract of land, with two-story frame dwelling, barn and out-buildings thereon, situate in the Twenty-third ward, containing 17 acres and 4 perches. Sold as the property of Frederick Linde. Price $4400.

Three-story brick dwelling, with two story brick and frame kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Green street, at the distance of 59 feet east from Twenty-fourth street, in the Fifteenth ward, containing in front on Green street 25 feet and in depth 154 feet. Price $6000.

Two dwellings and lot of ground on the southeast corner of Franklin and Apple streets. Price $5500.

Lot of ground, with the two-story frame and three-story brick dwellings thereon, situate on the south side of Cherry street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, containing in front 19 feet and in depth 67 feet, subject to a ground-rent of $30, and lot of ground, with two-story brick and two three-story brick dwellings, north side of Shriver's court, eastward from Eighth street, between Arch and Cherry streets, subject to a ground-rent. Sold as he property of Charles Donnelly. Price $2350.

Lot of ground with three-story brick building fronting on Second street, south of Thompson, and three-story brick fronting on Palethorp street, back. Sold as the property of Christian Suenner. Price $5000.

Two three-story brick dwellings on the west side of Fourth street, north of Master street. Sold as the property of Patrick Beagen. Prices—$2800 for one and $2500 for the other.

Two-story brick dwelling, northeast corner of Sellers and Adams streets, in Frankford. Price $3100.

Brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the southerly side of Main street, Manayunk, extending along Main street 81 feet to the ground of the Schuylkill Navigation Co. Price $3000.

Three-story brick and lot of ground, southeast corner of Tenth and Grant streets, 15 feet front and 59 feet deep, subject to a ground rent. Price $1550.

Lot of ground with two-story brick building and frame sheds thereon, situate on the southwardly side of York street, at the distance of 72 feet west from Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward, subject to a ground rent. Price $1920.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning at the survey Department, South Fifth street, at which sewers were authorized to be constructed as follows:—One on Darien street, from Oxford street, 180 feet, and on Oxford street from Eighth to Darien; one on Second street from Reed to Dickerson; one on Fifth street from Oxford to Columbia avenue; and one on Market street from Forty-sixth to Fifty-fifth streets. All, with the exception of the last one, are to be built at private expense.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—Richard Bunting, while intoxicated on Saturday evening, was robbed of $450 on Coates street wharf. The police of the Seventh district have arrested John Smith and Joseph Baker on the charge of being implicated. Alderman Beitler held them for a further hearing.

A THIEF CAUGHT.—Henry Beimer, on Saturday evening, entered Kolb's notion store, on Second street, below Brown, and picked up two shirts and then started off at full tilt. Sergeant Donnelly saw the fellow travelling with the shirts and intercepted him at Coates street. Alderman Toland subsequently sent him below.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—A gentleman while passing Crown and Callowhill streets, on Saturday evening, was knocked down by William Betzold without any provocation. Betzold was taken in charge by Policeman Harra and escorted before Alderman Cahill, who held him to answer.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 Leh Gold L.... | 90¼ | 400 sh Read...b5&i. | 51 |
| $5500 City 6s, New. | | 200 do...b30. | 51 1-16 |
| [d bill.... | 99¾ | 700 do ls.b60. | 51 1-16 |
| $3400 do .ls,c&p. | 99¾ | 22 do .......ls. | 51 |
| $15000 Pa 6s,3 se.... | 107⅞ | 40 do......... | 51 |
| $1000 Read deb bds. | 88 | 100 do......... | 51 |
| $1000 N Penna 7s... | 93 | 100 sh Penna R.b60. | 62 |
| 300 sh O C& A R.b60 | | 85 do.......ls. | 61⅞ |
| lots.... | 46½ | 100 sh Leh Nav..... | 34⅜ |
| 100 do. .....b5. | 46⅝ | 8 sh Leh V R.... | 60¾ |
| 333 sh Dalzell Oil.. | ⅜ | 100 do......2d. | 60¾ |

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